

# THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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**THE 100 BIG EVENTS OF THE WAR, AND NEW WAR-MAPS**—Next week's issue will afford a most illuminating and informing bird's-eye view of the entire three years of the war up to date, in the form of a review of its 100 crucial events. In the same issue will be presented a set of new war-maps showing the precise British and French gains in the past year and giving clearly all the small places mentioned in the dispatches, which are not found on ordinary maps. These maps should be preserved for use in studying the daily bulletins. The edition of next week's issue will be LIMITED and orders should be placed NOW to avoid disappointment. We will mail copies to lists of your friends in the United States at 10 cents each, or to those in foreign countries at 15 cents each.

## TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

### DISCONTENT IN GERMANY

GERMANY IS NOT RUSSIA, nor is Wilhelm a Nicholas, and we are being warned by our cautious newspaper editors not to expect too much from the crisis in Berlin. It is not in the least likely, avers the New York *Tribune's* well-informed chief editorial writer, that this "means a revolution in Germany or means a disorganization of German power comparable with what has happened in Russia. It is far more likely that it is to be compared with one of the various Cabinet crises which have taken place either in France or in Great Britain since the war began." The *Manchester Union* even wonders if the reports of imminent upheaval were not allowed purposely to circulate from the German capital. However this may be, the New England editor adds that the prospective reforms mentioned in the dispatches from The Hague, Copenhagen, and Zurich are "far from being sufficiently sweeping to command even serious attention in the world at large." The New York *Globe* is of the same opinion, further declaring that as long as Germany is in a mood to make fake peace-offers and make fake democratic proposals, the peril of the world will main and the war must go on." Nevertheless, the significance of this fact stands out clearly and distinctly to the New York *World*: "The Imperial Government is now on the defensive at home and is compelled to deal in concrete fashion with the growing dissatisfaction of the German people." Whereas in the early days of the war "all was vaunted political unanimity in the Fatherland," to-day, as the Boston *News Bureau* perceives, the vast change in the military setting has its counterpart in the political transformation. Disillusion has brought dissent; confidence has given way to criticism; lines of faction are more than ever, over grave issues of war-aims and war-conduct." The causes of the crisis in the Kaiser's Government seem to the New York *Evening Post* to be plainly written on the face of events:

"The submarine campaign, America, Russia—on all three

counts the German Government stands convicted of criminal lack of foresight and ghastly failure. It is now five months since the Kaiser challenged America by letting loose the U-boats for the speedy starvation of England, a task that was to be measured in weeks. To-day the U-boats are weaker than they were last winter, and the Entente nations are on the eve of the harvest, secure in their food until the spring of 1918. If Bethmann-Hollweg meant what he said when he declared that Germany was staking her all on the submarine and the challenge to America, then Germany is lost. If he did not mean what he said, then the German people finds itself to-day the victim of a policy of frivolous deception. . . . .

"German miscalculation concerning the military results of the submarine war and the speed of American mobilization was matched by a pitiful misunderstanding of Russian conditions. Bethmann-Hollweg must have foreseen the revolution in Russia when he flung his challenge to America last February; that did not call for extraordinary gifts of prophecy. He foresaw the confusion which followed at Petrograd and the temporary slackening of Russia's military energies. These things were inevitable. But beyond such superficial anticipations his view did not go. He did not understand the Russian people, he did not understand the essential spirit of the revolution, he did not understand, or else refused to understand, the world-complex which made the cause of Russian freedom and the cause of the Allies one and indissoluble. It may yet turn out that the revolution was a gain for Russian military strategy. It enabled Brussiloff to outguess Hindenburg. While the latter was presumably waiting for the automatic demoralization of the Russian Army, Brussiloff was utilizing the respite to prepare the materials of his new offensive. The five months since February 1 have been for the German Government a tragedy of errors. It is now facing the problem of making atonement to the disillusioned German people."

An enormous question, according to the Boston *Transcript*, has for some time been surging in the breasts of Germans:

"It is nothing less than the question, Has Germany lost the war? In its more definite form it is the question whether the Kaiser and his generals and admirals, and his junker politicians, have been deceiving the nation with the promise of victory

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with annexations and indemnities. It has been impossible to suppress the utterance of this question, tho the Berlin Government has sought to do so. In truth, the whole policy of the Government has been one of deceit. The nation has been deceived regarding the withdrawals on the Western front following

They are not gunning for tributary provinces. What they are bent upon obtaining is the immediate reform of the German Constitution along the lines of present-day liberal thought."

*Germania*, the Berlin organ of Erzberger's party, is quoted in the press-dispatches as saying that—

"His object is to induce the Reichstag to make a declaration of war-aims in the sense that Germany has not gone to war with a desire for conquest, but merely to defend its freedom and preserve its territorial possessions. In order to nullify definitely any impression on the part of the Entente that Germany's peace-terms would be dictated by the Prussian military caste, the Reichstag is asked to set forth with unmistakable clearness the German war-aims. The Entente would then realize, it is contended, that it was waging war with the entire German people."

The vital consequences involved in the breaking away of Centrist and majority Socialists from the Government, the minority Socialists having long been in opposition, are shown by these figures presented by the *New York Times*, showing the distribution of seats in the present Reichstag:

"The Socialists have 110 votes, Centrists 91, Conservatives 41, National Liberals 44, Radicals 45, Poles 18, Free Conservatives 12, anti-Semites 3, Economic Union 9, other parties and independents 24. The Socialists and Centrists, when completely united, have thus 201 votes, or a bare majority of the 397 votes in the Reichstag. Accession of any other of the more important parties, as the Conservatives or the Radicals, would constitute a formidable combination, easily able to block the Government and cause the upheaval which advices coming from Berlin have indicated as possible."

German press depreciation of the Erzberger attacks, writes Mr. C. H. Grasty from Paris to the *New York Times*, "can not hide the fact that he represents a solid block of German opinion, and the threatened consolidation for peace-aims" or two parties hitherto far apart created "something like a panic at Potsdam." The *New York Sun* also finds the new attitude of the Centrist party, so powerful in Catholic South Germany, highly significant:

"The South-German people have less sympathy with the



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HOLDING DOWN THE LID!

—Cassel in the *New York Evening World*.

the Allied victories on the Somme and the Aisne. It has been deceived regarding the crippling effect of the submarine campaign on the supply of the Allies by America, and deceived regarding the formidable character of the American participation. And, finally, it has been deceived into supposing that the Russian resistance was over—that the war-supporting section of the German Socialists could be depended upon to put over a separate peace upon the controlling elements in Russia, which would leave the whole force of the Central Empires free to be hurled against the Western Allies. One by one these deceptions have been made known to the German people; and it was this fact which rendered so desperately important the speech of Herr Erzberger, who did not hesitate to declare and to denounce the failure, particularly of the naval administration, and to advocate peace without annexations or indemnity, with parliamentary government. This speech suddenly seemed to bring the Catholic leader forward as the pillar of the nation's hope."

Mathias Erzberger is the name of the man "who took the lid off the seething political kettle" in Germany, as one writer puts it. He entered the Reichstag as a Social Democrat, but later became one of the leaders of the Catholic Centrist party. Until recently he has been known as an upholder of the German Government's policy. Recent visits to Switzerland and to the Stockholm conference are held by the correspondents to be partly responsible for his change of attitude. The contents of his speech in a secret session of the Main Committee of the Reichstag on July 7 are hardly more than hinted at in the dispatches. One Copenhagen dispatch says he attacked the Admiralty and Pan-Germans as the great obstacles to peace, advocated peace without annexations or indemnities, and urged a parliamentary Government. According to another statement quoted in the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, the speech "committed a majority of his party" not only to immediate reform of the Prussian ballot laws, but to reforms affecting the whole Empire, and "flatly came out for a peace by common consent of such nations as have not completely lost their senses." The German-American daily understands that—

"The members of this group are opposed to a prosecution of the war a day longer than is necessary to secure to Germany an honorable peace. They hold that that can be had to-day.



CONSPIRATORS.

—Knott in the *Dallas News*.

Prussianized Empire into which they entered within living memory than have their more northerly neighbors. They have in general less to gain by victory, and suffer equally in the country's present difficulties. A strong sentiment against the





French official photograph.

## ANOTHER WORRY FOR THE GERMAN WAR-LORD.

Here are only a few Americans at the front in France wearing steel helmets and equipped for trench-fighting, but they are the advance-guard of Pershing's thousands and the hundreds of thousands preparing to follow.

war is bound to arise among these folk sooner or later, in the continuance of hardship and the cessation of military success. Erzberger's declaration strikes close to the South German's tendencies.

"A more disturbing possibility for Prussindom is the one that Erzberger speaks in behalf of Austria. That Empire has a new ruler, who has never been actively identified with policies of German expansion, and who has given signs of wanting peace. His Empress has two brothers in the French Army and is a Bourbon of French sympathies. Austria is sick of a war in which her armies have been severely punished. The country's ruler undoubtedly would like to close the tragedy. Between Austria and South Germany are close ties. That of religion applies particularly to the Centrist party. A possible Austrian-South-German united policy may be in sight."

The one thing that the Socialist New York *Call* can see clearly in the German disturbances is that the elements desirous of a "no-annexations" peace are getting together:

"The Centrum—naturally antagonistic to Socialism and Socialists—under stress of circumstances is now working with them, which means that the great Roman Church is taking a hand in the situation, and that in itself is not an encouraging omen for the support of the position of the ruling class. It means that the war resolve, the 'will to conquer,' is weakening. And that—conversely—the spirit of revolt against the ruling class is growing.

"This is about all that it is safe to deduce from the somewhat bewildering situation, unless we may add that it also shows that the Socialists in Germany, as elsewhere, are becoming the preponderating power in the settlement of future peace-terms."

The German-American Socialist *New-Yorker Volkszeitung* calls attention to the apparent return of the German majority Socialists to opposition. A committee from their Reichstag representation visited Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg with the demand for the announcement of "no conquest" peace-terms and parliamentary reform, including the appointment of Cabinet officers responsible to the Reichstag.

*Vorwärts*, the German Socialist organ, warned the Government: "Let none be blind to the fact that at this time a certain unrest is spreading throughout the nation." It emphasized the significance of the demand of a group of "intellectuals" for a reform of the franchise in Prussia, among them being

men like Professor Hans Delbrück, Professor Nernst, and Privy Councilor Harnack. Says *Vorwärts*:

"Their courage deserves recognition and imitation, and they will not remain alone, for to-day all men in Germany whose thoughts are not bound by special economic interests or outworn party dogmas are unanimous in the conviction that things can not continue as they have been going."

Unpleasant truths about German conditions, as correspondents note, are being frankly and freely uttered not only in the Reichstag but in the Diets of several German states. Food-riots in various cities are cited as other outcroppings of German restlessness. The *Kölnische Zeitung* attributes the crisis mainly to the "universal desire for peace," and the peace-demand largely to the food difficulties. This restlessness is not thought likely to be decreased by Food-Controller Batoeki's prediction of a fruit and vegetable harvest far below the average and a grain crop "better than the failure of 1916," but only about as good as the scanty production of 1915. As a sign of what the masses of Germany must be thinking, the Indianapolis *News* reprints these words from a letter written from home to a Bavarian soldier who was captured:

"One can well understand that you are sick of this horrible business. I believe that the climax has been reached, for now one hears nothing but complaints. The German Social Democrats have announced that if a single shot is fired in August revolution will follow. The situation is no longer good. They are on the track of the German Kaiser, too."

Yet we are warned by Washington officials as well as by the editors quoted in the opening paragraph that there is no prospect of a revolution in Germany at an early date. According to one dispatch, the crisis is considered in Washington to be a purely internal one, which will bring about changes in the personnel of the German Government and reforms of the obvious abuses in the German and Prussian Governmental systems. As Mr. Polk, Acting Secretary of State, puts it:

"It is well not to exaggerate the real meaning of Germany's internal strife on her foreign policies or on her efforts in the war. Any changes that may take place there would be much more important if they affected the military rather than the civilian; if they reached men like Hindenburg and Ludendorff, for instance."



## A HUMANE EMBARGO

STARVING GERMAN BABIES and keeping warmth and comfort from the homes of peaceful Dutch or Scandinavian families does not seem to all editors a fitting war-task for humane America. Whose heart can be untouched, the New York *Evening Mail* asks, "when he reads the facts of the economic situation in neutral countries and compares with these facts the proposition that we embargo all our exports of the necessities of life to whole nations which we have taught to be dependent upon us?" In his proclamation of an embargo, President Wilson recognized "our duty" to neutral nations, and several Washington correspondents report his opposition to any measure exposing Germany's non-military population to starvation. So we are told that an effort will be made to wield this economic military weapon effectively, but not cruelly. Mr. Seibold, of the New York *World*, thinks that exemptions will be made to cover "dairy products designed for the uses of innocent victims of the war and coal for the relief of the people of neutral nations which they can not secure from Germany."

Military necessity, editors observe, should not alone dictate the regulation of our commerce with the small European neutrals contiguous to Germany; there are past friendship and future good-will to consider. As the Springfield *Republican* suggests:

"One good reason for not pressing too hard the small neutral countries which border Germany is that ruthless treatment by the Allies would tend to push them toward Germany. In all these countries, even those where pro-Ally sentiment is strongest, there is a party which feels that manifest destiny is forcing small nations to merge with their big neighbors, and, of course, this argument gains strength in proportion as neutrality is made untenable."

But, however carefully it may be regulated, the embargo, others admit, will unquestionably work hardship upon friendly nations. The New York *Commercial*, which notes how very solicitous "German propagandists in this country" have become for the welfare of the small European neutrals, declares that "first of all we must win the war; that is more important than the trade of all the neutrals left in Europe combined." Important for both them and us, the New York *Times* explains, since "we and our allies are now fighting for their liberties, for their safety in years to come. Germany is at war with them on the seas." By putting Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway "upon rations" we are not, as the New York *World* sees it, "to starve or oppress them, but we are to close the last gap in the blockade of the enemy." The Embargo Act is declared by Mr. Brainerd, representing the Brooklyn *Eagle* at Washington, to be "the most powerful club that can be wielded by any nation with regard to the neutral countries. At the present time it is a more important weapon, so far as the United States is concerned, than Pershing's army or the United States Navy." Mr. Isaac F. Marcossou, who has just returned from Norway and Sweden, is quoted in a Washington press-dispatch as saying:

"The United States could not take a more definite or drastic step toward ending the war than by clamping the lid down hard on exports to neutral Europe. No phase of America's participation in the war is more important. One reason why Germany has been able to hold out so miraculously is that she has been able to get foodstuffs and other supplies through neutrals. . . .

"It is important to realize that every ton of food-supplies permitted to go to neutral countries is an aid to our common enemy."

The extent of neutral offending is indicated in the article on page 17, which also presents the defense of the press of these countries. Aside from that there is, as the Chicago *Tribune* points out, the question of our obligation to feed these people:

"If we had a surplus after feeding ourselves and our allies it would be a different matter. But we have no surplus, and every bushel of wheat sent to Sweden, or Holland, or Switzerland, is a drain on our fighting resources.

"We are fighting the battle of the small nations and feeding them in the bargain. . . .

"It is probably none of our business whether they come into the war or not. We do not intend to force them to join us. But as a broad principle it would seem to be a good plan to supply them with food only in return for military benefits. We might reasonably ask them to quit trading with enemy countries. Even if they are importing from us only enough food for home consumption, that food may enable them to produce munitions or other supplies for Germany.

"If they assist us in our struggle, we will try to stretch out our rations to go around. If they want to fight with us, we shall be under moral obligations to feed them. But if they want to stay out, they have no just claim on our food-supplies."

Drastic measures to keep exported foodstuffs from Germany would, under these conditions, undoubtedly work hardship to the civilian population. But the New York *Evening World* protests against any let-up for their benefit that might mean a prolongation of the war:

"The humanitarian loophole that the United States Government is reported to make in the embargo for benefit of the helpless population of Germany means just so much more food available for the Prussian Army, and it is this Army that the Allies must beat either in the front or in the rear if peace is to come. The Hindenburgs, the Ludendorffs, and the Batoekis will see to it that the Army gets the first and best, regardless of women and children. America's neutral foodstuffs will feed more Boches at the front than innocents at home.

"The greatest charity, the highest humanity for all the world, is to bring this conflict to the quickest possible close. After three years of experience, the only apparent way to do it is to crush Prussian militarism with relentless severity. Any more merciful method means prolongation of the agony for belligerents and neutrals alike. . . .

"On the strictness of the embargo to neutrals depends to a large extent whether Germany can continue the war through another winter."

Humanitarianism, other editors contend, begins at home. The regulation of exports is held by the Columbus *Dispatch* to be "the first really scientific step we have taken in the matter of self-preservation." The Washington *Herald* is delighted at the arrival of the embargo, because "food speculation, due to foreign demand, will be wiped out," and "reckless speculative competition between domestic and foreign buyers is blotted out." Hopes of lower prices are held out by the New York *Evening Sun*—

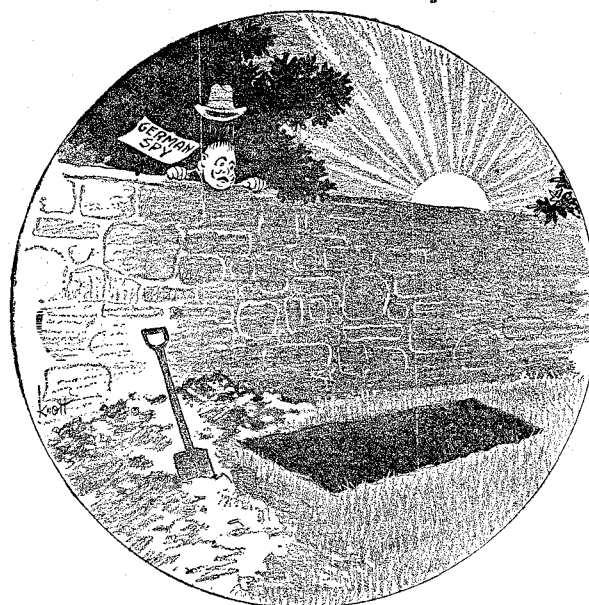
"By curtailing exports the embargo virtually reduces the demand for commodities; it increases the supply available for home consumption; naturally, the prices will go down since, contrary to the assertions of demagogues, the only way in which owners or dealers, producers or middlemen, speculators, 'hoarders,' or anybody else can make any profit or even get their investment back is through sales."

The export embargo authorized in the Espionage Act became effective by a Presidential proclamation, stating that on and after July 15 the following articles may be exported only by special license from the Exports Board: Coal, coke, fuel-oils, kerosene, and gasoline, including bunkers; food-grains, flour and meal therefrom, fodder and feeds, meat and fats; pig iron, steel billets, ship-plates and structural shapes, scrap-iron and scrap-steel; ferromanganese, fertilizers; arms, ammunitions, and explosives. In a supplementary statement the President explained that the Government has first in view "the amelioration of food-conditions which have arisen or are likely to arise in our own country before new crops are harvested," and the retention of an adequate supply of raw materials for manufacturing. In liberating any surplus, the needs of the nations fighting the Central Powers are to be considered first. The Government recognizes a duty to the neutral nations, he says, and "it wishes and intends, by all fair and equitable means, to cooperate with them in their difficult task of adding from our available surpluses to their own domestic supply and of meeting their pressing necessities." But it must "assure itself that neutrals are husbanding their own resources and that our supplies will not become available, either directly or indirectly, to feed the enemy."





U. S. OFFICIAL — "Give me those dispatches. We must be careful of spies."  
—Morris in the New York Evening Mail.



SOMETHING ELSE HE OUGHT TO LOOK INTO.  
—Knott in the Dallas News.

### LOOKING FOR TROUBLE.

## THE ALARM AGAINST SPIES

**A** POSSIBLY VITAL DEFECT in our armor against Germany is inadequacy to cope with her spy system, concededly the most elaborate in the world. This warning is issued by many editorial observers disquieted by the fact that when our fleet of destroyers went abroad German agents had given advance information of their destination and arrival, with the result that our ships found their harbors mined. More startling came the discovery that the transports of the first expeditionary force to France were intercepted by German submarines at a point west of a rendezvous agreed upon, and, later, when the fleet had been joined by a strong convoy, they were again attacked by underseas boats in force. Since Great Britain, after three years of war, still finds the German spy system invincible, comments the *New York World*, there seems to be no reason why Americans should treat these proofs of treachery as emanations of suspicious and disordered minds. The *Philadelphia Public Ledger* charges the country with neglect in the work of supervising the activities of German agents and suggests "some very obvious things" to be done in addition to the detection of individuals by Federal agents. In reference to the published charge that many cable messages have been going through Spain and Norway to Germany, this journal proposes that the cable censorship be made more rigid so there can be no communication in code to Berlin; and urges that a mail censorship be promptly instituted. The rules barring aliens from certain zones should be more strictly enforced and the methods of certain business houses with German affiliations should be investigated. Such a policy may be repugnant to our ideals of personal freedom, but, *The Public Ledger* insists, "we are at war, and the safety of the nation must be the first consideration," nor should we "wait for a great disaster before we act."

That the Government itself, in fact, is alarmed over the spy question is evident from Washington dispatches, and a *New York Herald* correspondent in that city reports that extraordinary search is under way to determine whether, as charged by members of Congress, German spies are employed in the War and Navy Departments who give to Germany the inner-

most secrets of American military operations. This correspondent quotes Senator Tillman, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, as voicing general sentiment in these words: "I have no doubt spies are in our departments. I want to see the German devils ferreted out and hanged." Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Military Committee, is quoted by a Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* as stating as his conviction that the secret information of the movement of the Pershing flotilla was conveyed to Germany by spies who had aids in the Navy Department. He said further: "If the spies in the Navy Department can be found, they ought either to be shot or hanged."

Editorial feeling may be gaged from the remark of the *Portland Oregonian* that "when German spydom steals and exposes to German imperialism some closely guarded fact of great military importance, and as a consequence there is disaster for America, with death for Americans, the citizen—the plain citizen, with his eyes wide open, his jaw set, and his arm up-raised and ready—will make himself a committee of one to protect America at home as his sons and his brothers are about to fight for America abroad." Let our sleuths round up a few of the Prussian agents, observes the *Manchester Union*, and "altho we are hard put to it to make the things we need just now, we will manage to find a few bullets or yards of rope to do the rest of the job." And the *Pittsburg Leader*, amazed that Germany should have not only access to this nation's most secret affairs, but also an efficient system of communication either by wireless or by mail, declares that the Government at Washington "must uncover the system and wipe it out." Some of the opportunities that lie in the path of German agents in this country are summarized by the *New York Tribune* as follows:

"1. That enemy aliens in New York and elsewhere are as free as American citizens to go anywhere they like, and to all points where military operations can be observed.

"2. That on Ellis Island, in New York Harbor, are interned a number of German sailors and spies, who must have seen the Pershing expedition pass, and that these German sailors and spies are free to receive enemy aliens from shore and impart to them any information whatever.

"3. That outgoing cables are not effectively censored, and that information of vital importance may escape in this way

to Germany, notwithstanding the British censorship on the other side.

"4. That an enemy alien may freely telegraph information to a point just this side of the Mexican border; that it may be carried thence into Mexico by a confederate, and that there



WHISKY—THAT'S ALL!

—Carter in the Philadelphia Press.

are various means by which it may be then transmitted to Germany.

"5. That the outgoing mail is uncensored and that a great deal of mail goes to neutral countries and thence into Germany without passing through the hands of the British censor.

"6. That enemy-owned and enemy-managed insurance companies are engaged in marine underwriting, and thereby acquire full information of American shipping.

"7. That enemy-owned and enemy-managed insurance companies are engaged in the business of reinsuring ship-construction risks, and thereby have access to detailed information pertaining to the progress of our armed merchant marine.

"8. That enemy-owned and enemy-managed insurance companies, by reason of having issued policies on munition-plants, have the right to enter such plants, examine them, and make plans of them."

Some critics deplore the fact that the Government was tardy in weeding out all Germans attached to the Swiss Legation at Washington and to Swiss consulates throughout the country. While this is the most aggravated instance of forbearance, the *New York Times* avers that in the Government departments "there are other men concerning whom the Government's suspicions must be close to certainty." The *New York Evening Post* notes with approval the "quiet arrest of a quartet of spies" in that city, and contends that our secret service does not require "the stimulus of blazing head-lines and a consequent general panic over the supposed infesting of the land with men planning to blow up the nearest bridge in order to arouse it to the need of vigilance." The arrest of suspects in New York accounts for the Government's conviction of the activity of German spies, remarks the *Springfield Republican*, and also for the general cleaning out of former German diplomatic and consular agents and employees. All of these are enemy aliens, and it can not be said by its action the Government has become at all hysterical in pursuit of every one with a German name, for this journal believes that—

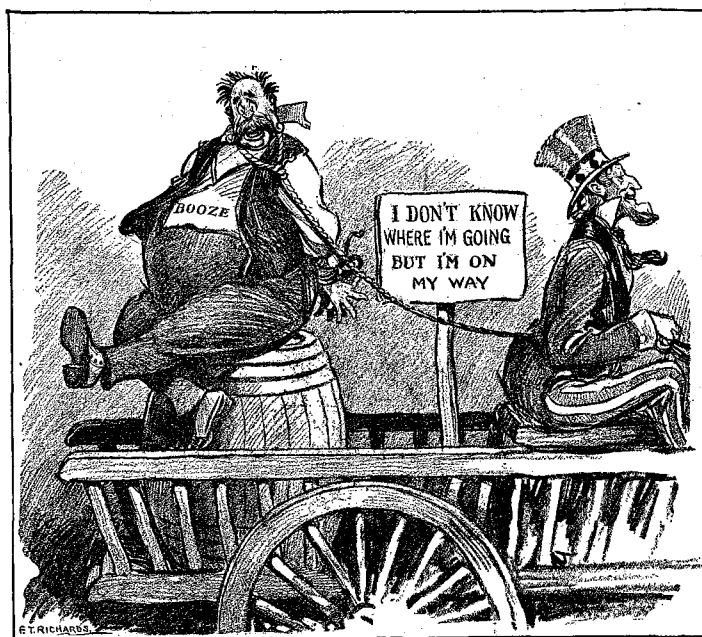
"A spy-hunting people would present a deplorable spectacle in this country, for in a panic of suspicion we should inevitably commit many grievous wrongs. It is a business to be handled with firmness and decision, but also with great care and discretion by experienced secret-service men."

## SEGREGATING WHISKY

WAR-TIME PROHIBITION EFFORTS have effected a turn in the drink problem not generally foreseen by advocates of either side of the cause. This is observed with satisfaction by some editors as they note the distinction drawn between whisky as a beverage and beer and light wines. Credit is given to President Wilson for his contribution to this development when he wrote to the Antisaloon League of America that because it had become evident that heated and protracted debate would delay the passage of the bill indefinitely, if the provisions affecting the manufacture of beer and wine were retained and insisted upon, he did not hesitate to say to the members of the Senate who had been kind enough to consult him that "it would undoubtedly be in the public interest in this very critical matter if the friends of those provisions should consent to their elimination." The *Chicago Herald* congratulates the Antisaloon League for deciding to allow the President and Congress to determine the extent of war-time prohibition, and remarks that "whisky seems to have met its Waterloo." When the war is over we shall have facts and figures on which to calculate whether it will be wise to restore "hard liquor" as part of our daily life, but the judgment of this journal is that its day has passed forever. Meanwhile beer and wine will remain on the probation list, which, according to the *Chicago Tribune*, is a move in the right direction; but, it believes, it would be unfortunate to allow manufacturers to raise the alcoholic content of these drinks by the addition of distilled spirits. Booze reform is the purpose of war-time drink legislation, but the reform "won't amount to much if wine containing 20, 30, or 40 per cent. alcohol can be made and sold." The *Milwaukee Sentinel* commends Senator Lodge for his attitude toward the beer question, and, naming him as a prohibitionist, quotes from a speech of his in the Senate, where he said:

"Our one great duty is to win this war.

"I now come to the controlling factor in this matter. A united public opinion is the greatest factor in winning the war. Abolish all the breweries at a stroke, throw 100,000 people out



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WHERE?

—Richards in the Philadelphia North American.

of employment, and deprive the hundreds of thousands of laboring and other people who take their glass of beer and see no harm in it, and you will engender dissatisfaction and resentment."

Such an argument as this is apt to evoke sneers, observes the



Dallas News, but those prohibitionists whose zeal does not blind them to the deeper realities will not join in making them, and it adds:

"The morale of the country is something not to be despised by the statesmen of a country at war. It is one of the facts of



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SUCH A TOUGH, UNCOUTH PERSON!

—Darling in the New York Tribune.

the case that there are millions of men in this country who make and use wines and beers, and who believe that they have a natural right to do both. It does not modify the fact in any practical way to say that they are benighted. They may be; but the fact would remain, nevertheless, that they would feel themselves aggrieved. The tens of thousands who are employed in the making of wines and beers and the hundreds of thousands who use them would feel a sense of resentment if they were thrown out of employment and denied the indulgence they are habituated to; and their resentment would be intensified by the conviction, whether warranted or not, that this had been done more to serve the cause of prohibition than to serve the cause of war."

The Springfield Union thinks a great step will have been taken for temperance and sobriety if the American people can accustom themselves to eschew hard drinks and satisfy their thirst for stimulants with malt liquors and wines. While it admits that the denial of grains to the distillers will not take whisky off the market, because there is enough in bond to supply the normal demand for a number of years, the price will go up, and, as a consequence, there will be curtailed consumption. To this extent the war-prohibition drive has been beneficial, according to this journal, which does not believe in forbidding the brewing of beer during this period, for that would be "a step toward radical prohibition that no foreign nation has yet taken or is likely to take." The Detroit Free Press questions whether American prohibition of the use of grains in the interest of food-conservation would really work out, for, "unless some arrangement is made with our Allies that our self-denial is to be supplemented by them, and that they will join with us in forbidding the diverting of food-products to the production of intoxicants, it can hardly be said that the enactment of prohibition will meet the desire to save the total food-supply."

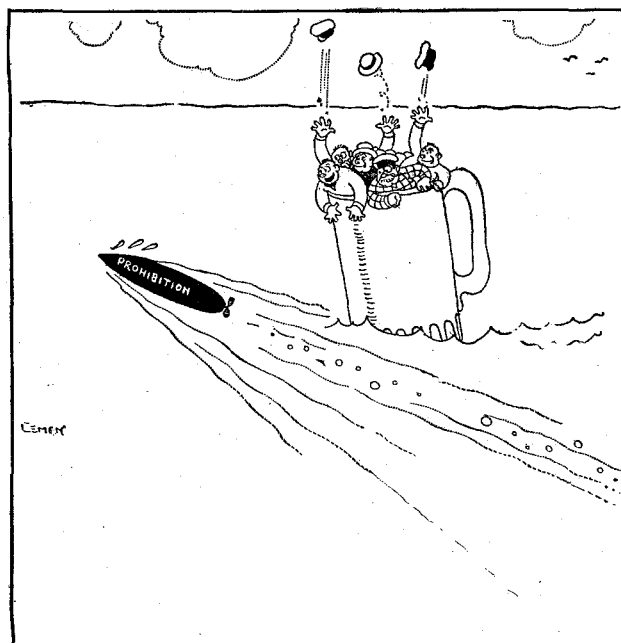
Newspapers which have criticized radical prohibition proposals at Washington are scored by the Philadelphia North American, which puts the solution of the whole question up to the Government, and says that "an executive who seeks—and who certainly should possess—the power to dictate what food and how

much his countrymen shall eat, and a Government which designates those who are to risk their lives in battle, should have wisdom and courage enough to deal with a system condemned by science and economics in times of peace and a manifest peril to the nation in time of war." The Christian Science Monitor considers Senator Lodge's defense of beer regrettable, and hopes that he will reconsider the position he has taken with respect to war-prohibition. It does not believe that he truly reflects the purpose and sentiment of the people of this country in his Senate utterances, and adds:

"There is doubt as to whether he represented the views of the great aggregation of workmen whom he was pleased to describe as 'poor men'—the 'working classes,' as he phrased it, 'who drink a glass of beer and think it is, as it is, an innocent drink.' The Senator said he was 'beginning to hear' from the workmen. This newspaper also has heard from them. It gave detailed transcription of what it has heard in the late editions of Wednesday, in a communication from the Federal Council of Churches in America, which showed that in a petition to Congress to 'save the beer,' a petition purporting to represent more than 2,000,000 individual workmen, only 445 local labor-unions in the country, out of 22,000 such bodies, had signed it, and that of the names actually signed thousands and thousands of them had been duplicated. It is to be hoped that Senator Lodge had something more conclusive, as representing labor views, than this falsified petition, which, as the Federal Council officials rightly say, misrepresents 'hundreds of thousands of trade-unionists who do not patronize the saloon nor use intoxicating liquor, and who have been grossly slandered by this petition which is alleged to represent organized labor.'"

The Newark News sifts the matter to a choice between food and drink, and asks: "When the food-pinch comes next winter, what then? If it gets down to an issue between beer and bread, then we may look for at the least restrictions akin to those of England on the kinds and quantities of grain that may be used for brewing." The wine and beer business may continue as a war-measure, in the judgment of the Lincoln State Journal, but the debate on the merits of the case is over, and—

"When peace comes the enlightenment hastened by the war will be applied to the problem. Twenty-three States were



MISSED!

—Lemen in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

'bone dry' when the new Federal law took effect last Sunday. Four more States and one Territory will enter upon the dry policies already decided upon by the end of next year. If next year's elections do not result in enough more dry States to bring us close to the thirty-six required to adopt a Federal amendment, then the liquor business will be happily surprised."

## OUR FARM-ARTILLERY SPEAKS

WHILE OUR SOLDIERS ARE BEING GREETED enthusiastically in France by the people and the press, here editorial observers acclaim our farmers who have responded so effectively to President Wilson's mid-April appeal when he said that upon them "rest the fate of the war and the fate of nations." Such is the impression gathered from Washington dispatches that publish the Department of Agriculture's July crop report; and the *Boston News Bureau* says that never before did such a report "mean so much to the country and the whole non-Teutonic world." It has a military value, and the Department's statistics "rank now with the draft and the appropriation figures." The great national question is how far we can artificially augment our 1917 crops, according to this financial authority, "by varied conservation and by substitution, especially through an increased dependence on vegetables; and then how much we shall have to spare for our allies, and how to get that surplus across." The greatest guns in the world are being trained on the Kaiser by the farmer, is the comment of the *Chicago Herald* on the report, which it summarizes as follows:

|                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| Wheat.....          | 678,000,000 bu.   |
| Corn.....           | 3,124,000,000 bu. |
| Oats.....           | 1,453,000,000 bu. |
| Potatoes.....       | 452,000,000 bu.   |
| Sweet potatoes..... | 82,000,000 bu.    |
| Barley.....         | 214,000,000 bu.   |
| Rye.....            | 56,000,000 bu.    |
| Cotton.....         | 11,600,000 bales  |

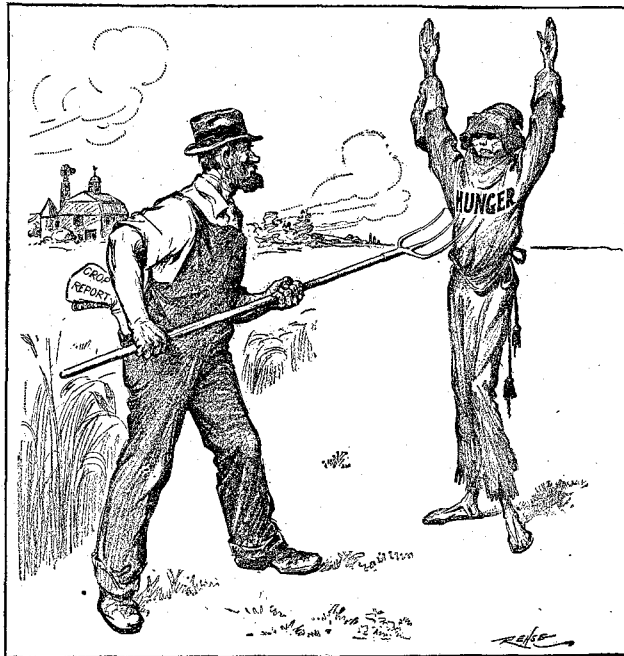
The *Pittsburg Dispatch* points out that there are in prospect now a billion bushels more of food-crops than were raised last year. Four, and probably five, crops will attain new records. Corn passes the three billion bushels estimate for the first time, we are told, white potatoes reach a new total, sweet potatoes follow, rye is another record-breaker, and probably oats also, while rice is the second largest crop ever known. Wheat is doing much better than was estimated. While spring wheat has suffered from weather conditions in some sections, the net gain is steadily growing, and the whole production is figured at 38,000,000 bushels more than last year. The potato production indicated in the report, as this journal and others note, does not

include any estimate for the war-garden crops which are considerable enough in number to assure abundance. The *New York Commercial* predicts that if no disaster befalls the farmers before the end of the harvest period, the farmers will be rolling in wealth because prices are high and are reasonably certain to remain so for some months. Even with peace and the removal of all danger of loss of shipping through submarine operations, this journal goes on to say; North America would have a practical monopoly of the food-markets of Europe and all its cotton-markets until next March. This means that domestic trade will be good because the farmers will have plenty of money to spend during the fall and winter. A fly in the ointment is discovered by Mr. Herbert W. Collingwood, editor of *The Rural New-Yorker*, who is quoted in the *New York Times* as saying that as far as the farmer is concerned the great question now is—

"Whether our methods of distribution will be improved in a commensurate manner and food-speculation be properly curtailed, so that the consumer will get his food at moderate prices, while the farmer, at the same time, receives a reasonable remuneration for his labor and additional expense.

"Congress is making a great play in the line of looking out for the consumer in respect to cheaper prices. That is all right in its way, and I believe that the prices of some foods will be cheaper. There is, however, a growing feeling of unrest among the farmers that after supplying a big food-crop Congress may leave them at the mercy of the speculators without the assurance of a minimum price for the leading food-staples."

In the midst of rejoicing over our bountiful crops, sundry journals issue a word of caution against misuse of our prosperity. Thus the *New York Times* says that our wheat and cotton must be carefully guarded. The consumption of wheat here should be reduced by one-fourth, or even one-third. Other foodstuffs can be substituted, and throughout the country there should be a campaign against waste; and it concludes with the statement of Mr. Hoover that "out of our abundance, by eliminating waste and extravagance, it is in our power, and in our power alone, to hold the wolf from the door of the world."



"HALT!"

—Rehse in the *New York World*.

## TOPICS IN BRIEF

AMONG the interesting family portraits of a century hence will be one of grandmother in khaki.—*Baltimore American*.

THE purpose of the embargo, of course, is to put up the bar and take out the go in regard to certain exports.—*Indianapolis Journal*.

"Big potatoes" is Russian slang for "bombs." In America we never speak familiarly or disrespectfully about potatoes.—*Kansas City Star*.

It would seem that every French *restaurateur* would learn to speak English to escape the French of the British and American soldiers.—*Columbia State*.

OUR ship-builders may be converting German steamships, but it would be an awfully hard job to convert a German submarine.—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph*.

A CENSORSHIP appears to work on the theory that those who are entitled to know things must be kept in ignorance until those who aren't have obtained the information.—*Boston Transcript*.

A REPORT filters through from Berlin that there is a shortage of lubricating oil in Germany. We thought it looked as tho things were not running smoothly over there.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

UNLESS the people of Illinois are totally indifferent, the legislature of that State can not too soon or too vigorously denounce the inhuman massacres in Armenia by Turkish barbarians.—*Kansas City Times*.

GOD seems to have lost out with the Kaiser, who now puts all his faith in the U-boat.—*New York Call*.

THE Paris crowds have found a name for the American soldiers that's a bear—it's "Teddy."—*Kansas City Times*.

THE submarine that turned out to be an oyster-stake should offer an inspiring theme to Mr. Creel.—*New York Sun*.

EVEN while the few remaining thrones of the Old World totter, the umpire still upholds the best traditions of absolute monarchy.—*New York Evening Sun*.

THE newspapers are discussing the matter of building their own paper-manufacturing plant. And beating the trust to a pulp, as 'twere.—*Buffalo News*.

THE *Ohio State Journal* says that the prayer and sentiment of Americans should be: "On to Berlin." We've been on to Berlin for some time.—*Columbia Record*.

It is announced that the Government will buy 3,450,000 pairs of shoes. So that's what they wanted with that seven billion dollars.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

GERMANY is reported to have used 1,800,000 tons of potatoes in making alcohol for war-purposes. This confirms the suspicion that the Germans would rather fight than eat.—*Minneapolis Tribune*.



# FOREIGN COMMENT



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A TORPEDOED TRANSPORT.

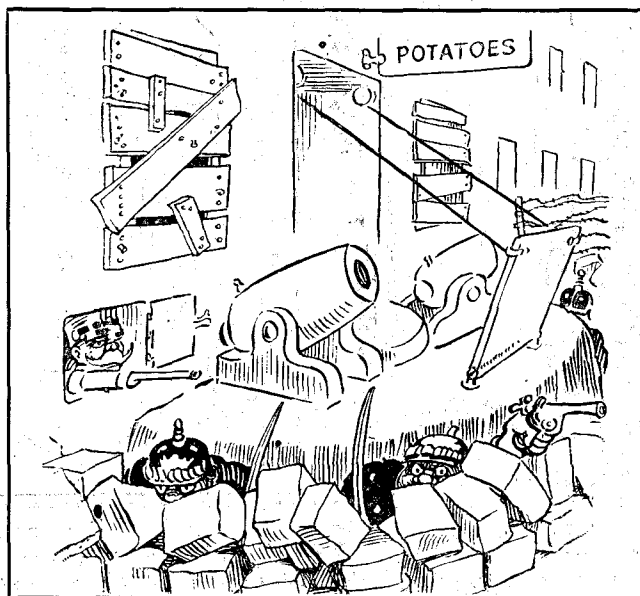
A British transport on the rocks after being torpedoed by a German submarine in the eastern Mediterranean. The vessel was run on the rocks in an effort to beach her. The men can be seen sliding down the ropes hanging from the vessel. At the stern is a life-boat hanging by the painter, while some of the members of the crew and the soldiers can be seen in the water making for shore.

## NEUTRAL OUTCRIES AT OUR EMBARGO

HIGH INDIGNATION marks the mood of the northern neutrals at our embargo limiting the export of food and iron, and one and all proclaim in effect that they are injured innocents who never have reexported to Germany, and never would do so even if we gave them the chance. On the other hand, Washington alleges that it possesses ample evidence that the northern neutrals, and Sweden in particular, are affording great aid to the Germans both in metals and foodstuffs. According to an official report made to our Government, Sweden is exporting her own iron ore to Germany to such an extent that she is importing pig iron from the United States to supply her own needs. Iron-ore shipments from Sweden to Germany, the report declares, have reached a total of 9,000,000 tons in the last two years, all of it of the high grade required in production of fine steel. This represents an amount equal to Sweden's entire prewar export. In the first quarter of the present year, it is set forth, Sweden imported from the United States 16,000 tons of pig iron, while selling a great quantity of her own product to Germany. Her pig-iron sales to Germany in two years have amounted to 250,000 tons. The same story, Washington alleges, can be told as regards foodstuffs, and we find Holland threatening to kill her live stock and export the meat to Germany unless we supply her with fodder. The pro-German *Nieuwe Courant*, of The Hague, is exultant at this means of scoring off America,

and even the mild Amsterdam *Nieuws van den Dag*, an almost grandmotherly paper, remarks:

"Now, if as a result of 'rationing' by outsiders our cattle have to be slaughtered in a mass and lucrative farming for export has to be curtailed, we should not only no longer receive indispensable articles from other countries, but no money would be made. The principal source of our national welfare would run dry, the farming class would decline, and the prosperity of Holland would be seriously affected. If the Allies bring the utmost pressure to bear on us, only one thing would be possible—to slaughter a large part of our cattle, export to Germany as much as we can spare, and obtain thence the equivalent of what is withheld from us. The rationing system would thus have an effect the reverse of what was intended. But Holland would have no alternative."



SELLING POTATOES IN SWEDEN.

Precautions necessary when a new supply arrives.

—*Sondags Nisse* (Stockholm).

In Denmark the papers are furious, especially the Copenhagen *Ekstrabladet* and the Government organ *Politiken*. The latter remarks that—

"America seems to lack the most elementary appreciation of Denmark's difficulties. The American policy which from the outbreak of the war until the breach with Germany was never neutral but English, . . . now has become American—that is to say, still more ruthless toward neutrals than was the English. All that Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland demand is the permission to remain neutral and avoid starvation."

According to the Copenhagen *National Tidende*, which publishes the report of the governmental inquiry into Denmark's food situation, the country is in



no danger of starvation, or anything like it. The summary of the report cabled to this country says:

"Denmark will be able to feed the population from home supplies, but probably will have to reduce live stock and meat-production to a certain extent on the basis of the amount of home-grown fodder available after the necessary amount for human consumption is furnished.

"The commission, which included agricultural and dietary experts, took as a basis for its calculations the average home-production of food-products and the acreage planted in recent years, as well as the February census of live stock, and found that, reckoning in the terms of calories and albumen, it would be possible to furnish a ration of from 20 to 25 per cent. above the average requirements and also grant the additional amounts required for the hard-working classes."

The *Politiken* remarks rather bitingly that a land which has been coining millions out of the war should not now turn and deny the little neutrals even the necessities of life. It points out that when America was neutral she "earned enormous sums in commerce with belligerents," and continues:

"For small neutral countries there is no question about earning money, but about remaining in existence. It raises the greatest surprise that American papers, with so much fanaticism and such disregard of the fate of small neutral States, should attack and throw suspicion on a policy which formally, tho in much more unpretending extent, is exactly the same which America carried on before entering the war and the right to which was then maintained on the part of America in the most energetic and eloquent words."

Lord Rhondda, the British Food-Controller, thinks that our embargo will shorten the war. To the Associated Press he said:

"The comprehensive and effective character of the President's latest action is typical of the way in which the United States has thrown itself heart and soul into the war. It seems to me that the additional pressure which will thereby be brought to bear upon our common enemies should go far toward bringing this struggle to an earlier termination."

## GRIMM'S FAIRY-TALES OF HOFFMANN

THAT SIMPLE SOUL, ROBERT GRIMM, the humanitarian Socialist, who was expelled from Russia for his peace-propaganda, turns out to have been a far more complicated person than was at first supposed. It has now transpired that he was acting upon the direct orders of Mr. Arthur Hoffmann, the Swiss Minister of Foreign Affairs. When this became known the fat was in the fire. Mr. Hoffmann resigned not only his portfolio as Foreign Minister, but his membership of the Federal Council, the Swiss President, according to the *Gazette de Lausanne*, remarking dryly in open council that Mr. Hoffmann "had created such a situation that it was not desirable that he should continue to be a member." The President added that the Swiss Government had no knowledge of the steps taken by the Foreign Minister. As the *Paris Figaro* observes:

"The personality of Mr. Grimm . . . is completely eclipsed by the precipitate entry upon the scene of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Helvetian Confederation. This is no inconsiderable personage. It was he who was President of the Federation in 1914 when the war broke out, and since that time he has not ceased to direct one or other of the executive departments. Furthermore, he did not hesitate to compromise himself in Germany's behalf in company with the agent which the Wilhelmstrasse sent to Rome at the beginning of 1915 to buy the Italian Socialist party, and incidentally promised him a sum of money if he could succeed in preventing Italy's renouncing her neutrality.

"We can hardly help remarking that this indubitable act of Mr. Hoffmann's serves to throw a flood of light on a long series of suspicious facts: first of all, the inexplicable peace-maneuvers of the ex-Minister of Switzerland at Washington, whom Mr. Hoffmann did not consider deserving of a recall and who was finally removed by a formal demand of the Washington Government, only to be transferred to a post created for him at The Hague; then, again, those extraordinary difficulties which we have found in our economic negotiations with Switzerland and



THE MEPHISTOPHELES OF 1917.

While the Kaiser tempts Sweden, our diplomats peacefully sleep.  
—*Passing Show* (London).



AMERICA'S MISTAKE.

UNCLE SAM—"I don't mean any ill toward you, my dear, but I think I must put you on a sort of black list!"

HOLLAND—"And that will be a black spot on yourself, Uncle Sam!"

—*De Amsterdamer* (Amsterdam).

THE TWO HEAVY VILLAINS OF THE EMBARGO DRAMA.



the extraordinary compliance with all the demands Germany has made at Bern. The Hoffmann incident, however, explains everything—that it was a German who was directing Swiss diplomacy. But he has now been unmasked and his capacity for mischief is finished.”

The Russian Government evidently shares the view that Swiss diplomacy is open to suspicion, for, according to the Petrograd *Birzheviya Vedomosti*, it has refused Mr. Odier, the Swiss Minister in Petrograd, the usual diplomatic privileges and prohibited him from communicating with his Government in cipher. Such a step, says the *Berner Bund*, is unnecessary, for—

“Switzerland knows nothing of secret diplomacy. The Swiss people will not have their leaders mixing in foreign affairs, military nor diplomatic, least of all when such intervention is to the benefit of one of the belligerents. It is contrary to democratic sentiment that secret missions should enter into our relations abroad, and any one who offends against such an elementary principle of our national life has no longer any place in the political administration of the country.”

Even the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, which has been pretty consistently favorable to the Central Powers, condemns Mr. Hoffmann, even if somewhat apologetically. It says:

“Mr. Hoffmann’s strict impartiality in the past must convince everybody that he acted only in the interest of his country, and was not influenced by outside sources. Unfortunately this does not prevent the Allies from misinterpreting his action as favoring the Central Powers. Taken in connection with the journey of Mr. Grimm, he has placed Switzerland in a most unfortunate situation.”

The *Echo de Paris* asserts, and the *Zurich Post* as strenuously denies, that Mr. Hoffmann’s activities were influenced by the inspiration of Germany’s ex-Chancellor, Prince von Bülow, who since Italy entered the war has resided continuously in Switzerland. The situation, however, is not without a touch of humor, for, according to *The Westminster Gazette*, the Hoffmann revelation led to anti-German demonstrations before the German and Austrian legations in Bern and the consulates in Lausanne and Geneva, for which Germany has demanded apologies. The *London Daily Mail’s* correspondent thus describes the fuss at Geneva:

“A monster meeting was held at Geneva to protest against the conduct of Federal Councilor Hoffmann and the Swiss Socialist Grimm in connection with Germany’s separate peace-offer to Russia. The meeting unanimously passed a resolution calling on the Government to institute a thorough inquiry and to administer exemplary punishment to offenders. . . .

“After the meeting the crowd made a dash for a hotel where it was thought a notorious German spy was living. Failing to find him, the crowd rushed toward the house of the German Consul-General, which they stoned, while a band played the ‘Marseillaise.’ An attempt was also made to pull down the German arms, but the police came to the rescue and took them

to a place of safety. The crowd secured the framework and threw it into the lake.

“Similar scenes took place before the Austrian consular offices, all the windows being smashed. The demonstrations were continued in front of the Turkish Consulate and the windows of several German-owned establishments were stoned.”

The *Westminster Gazette’s* view of the situation absolves Switzerland from any incorrect action. It says:

“We are genuinely sorry that Switzerland should find itself in a rather serious crisis as the result of the indiscretion (to use a very mild word) of Herr Hoffmann, member of the Swiss Federal Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs. Herr Hoffmann’s offense is that he has used his position to help on the pacifist intrigues of Herr Grimm, a Swiss Socialist who has just been expelled from Russia. Herr Hoffmann’s *apologia* is that he acted without being influenced from any quarter, in the interest of encouraging an early peace, and consequently in the interest of Switzerland itself. But he has had the good sense to resign his office, and we note that the Federal Council, of which he was a member, is at pains to make clear that its members had no knowledge whatever of Herr Hoffmann’s remarkable proceedings. Switzerland, with her French and German cantons, has had a peculiarly difficult part to play in the war as a neutral.



A FINE EXAMPLE OF KULTUR.

Frenchwomen in a town in France occupied by the Germans being forced to do field-work by the enemy. They have the farm implements in their hands and a German soldier is at the rear to see that they follow orders. This is one of the few pictures to arrive in this country showing women being led to work under the gentle suasion of the rifle. It was found on a captured German officer.

Once before, as now, her foot slipped, but on the whole she has behaved well in circumstances that are never easy. We feel sure it will be made clear that Herr Hoffmann’s action was purely personal to himself, and that the Swiss Government repudiates it.”

**THE CZAR A “POOR MAN”**—Now that the ex-Czar has been deprived of all the revenue from the land belonging to the Russian Crown, there remains to him only his strictly personal property. The *London Times* tells us that the ex-Czar is a poor man, but the figures given lead us to understand that *The Times* uses the term “poor” in a relative and not absolute sense:

“Mr. Titoff, the commissary appointed by the Provisional Government to take charge of the affairs of the ex-Czar and his family, has applied for a grant to cover their immediate expenses.

“According to a rough estimate of their private fortunes, it appears that Nicholas II. owns not more than \$500,000 in cash and securities. His wife’s fortune amounts to about \$550,000. Young Alexis is much wealthier, as his allowance has been accumulating. He possesses about \$2,750,000. The fortunes of his sisters are estimated as follows: Olga, \$2,650,000; Tatiana, \$2,000,000; Marie, \$1,850,000; Anastasia, \$1,650,000.

“Since 1906 the Civil List has amounted to \$8,000,000 annually, but enormous revenues were derived from mines, forests, and lands belonging to the Emperor’s Cabinet. The expenditure of the Court swallowed up these vast sums . . . Hence, in spite of his great possessions, the Czar appears to be a poor man, inasmuch as the real estate belonging to the Cabinet will become state property.

“The position of the Grand Dukes and other members of the Romanof family will also have to be considered. Some of them . . . own large private properties. The other kinsmen had little besides an annual grant from the revenue of the Imperial appanages, which will also revert to the state.”



## OUR ARMY "BLUFF"

**A** SMASHING BLOW delivered by American troops will probably be the only way to make the German public realize that our Army does not merely exist in the imagination of politicians desirous of using it only to bluff the Fatherland. That this view is firmly embedded in the German mind is evident from the remarks of the Berlin *Tägliche Rundschau*, which thus soliloquizes:

"When America broke off relations at the beginning of February it was announced that she would at once have an Army of 10,000,000 men and dispatch it to Europe in order to make the Allies' victory decisive. To-day, nearly five months later, one general, with his staff, and, they say, 1,500 men and an ambulance, has arrived in Europe. Of the Army of 10,000,000 we only know that a short time ago a list was drawn up of 10,000,000 men to be called."

The idea of our building ships to counteract the losses by U-boats tickles the *Rundschau* almost to death, but curiously enough it omits to claim that the submarine campaign is entirely successful:

"Soon after the announcement of the ten-million Army the American press announced the building of a gigantic fleet of wooden ships that would finish our submarines in the shortest time imaginable. On May 6 the French wireless reported that 1,000 of these would be ready in five or six months, but this was later contradicted."

"About two weeks ago the American papers had a new scare. The United States had decided to build in the speediest manner a giant fleet of forty thousand airplanes and send them manned and equipped to Europe in order to secure the Allies' aerial victory and defeat Germany. Meantime this report had the fate of all the former ones. According to a semiofficial report of June 13, they will now content themselves with one thousand monthly. One can wait expectantly for future developments."

While the *Tägliche Rundschau* has always been the exponent of the German equivalent of "spread-eaglim," the *Frankfurter Zeitung* is a sober organ which usually knows what it is talking about. Yet its comments, too, have a tinge of contempt. It says:

"It will have become plainer even to the general public in America that to raise and train a large army is quite a different thing from sending this army over the seas and maintaining it

there for a long period. Here also the question is still whether Herr Wilson and his immediate advisers have any desire to let the bulk of their future Army fight and bleed outside the country. The support of the French and English front which is arranged for this summer is, of course, of modest extent."

As for our air service and our naval strength:

"Before the 3,500 machines and 6,000 airmen are ready for use at the front a good number of months may be expected to pass, and our German Air Service has time enough to prepare its defense against this enemy also. In material resources the Entente was already superior, but the superiority of warlike achievement in the air is nevertheless indisputably on the German side, and we all are confident that this position will not be altered by the entry of the Americans."

"As regards participation in the naval war, the Washington Government boasts that the destroyer flotillas which it has sent into the submarine area 'are cooperating effectively with the flotillas of the Allies.' To judge from the daily reports of our submarine successes, it seems that on the German side little trace has been found of this 'effectiveness' of the Americans."

The *Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten* pins its faith to the German national idol who is to annihilate our "Sammies" with a glance:

"Hindenburg will make short work of the recruits and volunteers from the other side of the great pond should there be time enough to enable them to be trained. Conscientious and cautious study of the enemy's strength enables us to say that we need not overestimate the American danger."

Capt. Erich von Salzman, the military critic of the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*, tells the Germans to stop their hysterics and soberly observe America's force. He says:

"It is useless to say that Americans may or may not come, but better to look the facts in the face, for if the war lasts till 1918 Americans will be there. We must consider them as an element and weigh them in our reckonings. There is an American danger without question, but it is not yet time to produce the figures or count up the divisions. Such reports are in most cases difficult to prove and will probably not be supported later by historians."

"In spite of our enemies' efforts to issue false reports, if they assure us so many men, airmen, and General Staff are already on French soil, we can contradict these assertions with cool, sober facts. In the time elapsed the transportation of any large number of troops would be impossible, owing to lack of cargo space, altho General Pershing is in Paris gaining cheap fame."



COMING TO THE SCRATCH.

AMERICAN EAGLE—"Say, are you the guy that's collecting nails?"

—*Evening News* (London).



AMERICA'S ARMY.

Wilson and Roosevelt have their millions—on paper.

—*Nebelspatter* (Zurich).

OUR ARMY SEEN BY FRIENDS AND NEUTRALS.



# SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

## NEWEST WRINKLES IN TRENCH-BUILDING

MANY READERS OF THIS PAGE may soon be engaged in constructing trenches, and it is important to know the right and wrong way to do it. Wrong construction may cause a cave-in at some critical moment when right methods would have made all secure. In its simple form as a temporary earth-work the trench is a ditch some six feet deep with a sloping top on the side toward the enemy formed by the earth thrown out in its excavation. It is about a yard wide at its "useful width," which is about the level of a man's hips, and its construction is sinuous or zigzag to prevent any important stretch of it being taken by enfilade or shattered by direct fire or by the fragments of projectiles. But such ditches, meant for temporary use, are of temporary duration or "life," especially in bad weather, since rain, snow, and frost all tend to cause a steady process of caving-in, which sooner or later makes the trench untenable without extensive repairs. Since such repairs subtract enormously from the force available for purely military purposes, a definite art of trench-construction and preservation has been developed. This has been carefully studied by Dr. P. Chavigny, a chief surgeon in one division of the French Army, by personal observation. He makes it the subject of a long and important article in a recent number of *La Revue Générale des Sciences* (Paris), from which we abstract the more important features. He says:

"Trenches have long been known to military art. But what is entirely new and absolutely unforeseen is that they should have become permanent organizations. Yet at the present moment certain trenches . . . have already had two years of existence. Still more unexpected has been the extensiveness of their development. With their multiplication into veritable labyrinths and the creation of supporting trenches, second- and third-line trenches, they would measure thousands of miles . . . and the conclusion has been forced upon us that if their creation was a gigantic task, their maintenance in good repair demands a terrifying amount of work. . . ."

"The instructions of the Engineering Service describe all the methods of covering the walls of trenches to avoid caving-in. To provide the maximum of protection, the walls should be as nearly vertical as possible. They are then covered as follows:

with basketwork (vertical stakes with interlacings of flexible wood); with branches; with gabions (a sort of cylinder of interwoven branches filled with earth); with a metal trellis (supported from point to point by stakes); with turf; with unbaked bricks; with dry stones; with sacks of earth (piled flat on top of each other); with *pisé* (moistened earth); with *torchis* (wet earth and chopped straw); or with *torchis* behind

a metal trellis. The choice is determined by circumstances and the material at hand. Sacks of earth are used when conditions are urgent; they will repair a breach made by bombardment, to arrest a cave-in, but such repair is of brief duration, since the cloth of the bag soon rots and gives way. Basket-work lasts longer but takes much time to install and is hard to repair. All these are provisional, and practise proves them to resist badly the bursting of large projectiles, and the tooth of time even worse."

For this reason in many places a regular system of timbering is used, similar to that in mines. At regular distances, sometimes little more than a yard apart, a trench frame is inserted. This consists of two uprights with a cross-piece or stay at the bottom and a horizontal piece at the top, the cap, connecting the uprights. At certain points, where cave-ins are very frequent, these frames serve to support an entire system of lateral timbering. As shown in Fig. 1, there is a gutter for drainage below the bottom stay, while above it is a slat-walk.

Dr. Chavigny devotes the next portion of his article to a discussion of the causes of the falling-in of the trench walls and the landslides of the talus, or declivity at the top formed by the excavated earth. While paying due attention to the factor known to engineers as the pressure or thrust of the earth, he finds that the great enemy of the trench is water, and compares its erosive work upon the walls and talus of the trench to its similar action on mountain slopes. He says:

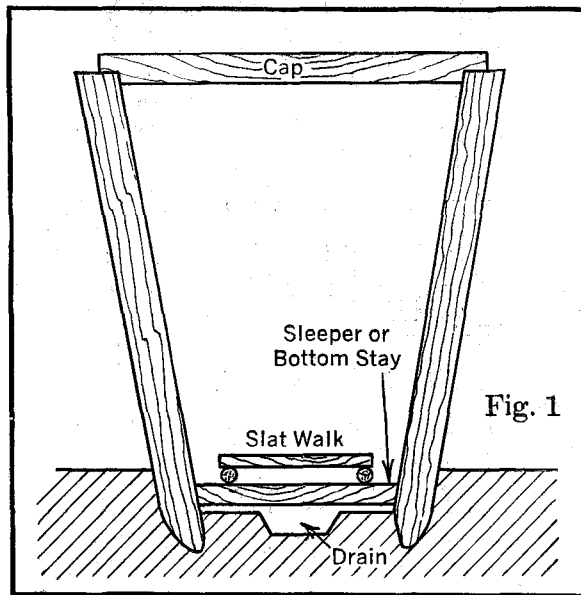
"Long periods of rain are very damaging to trenches. It is then, especially, that there occur the falling-in and the landslides of the terrane, which render a trench within a few hours quite unusable and which in a single night destroy the painful labor of many days. There is nothing so curious as to watch during a violent rain the work of the waters upon the trench; it is the spectacle of the mountain in miniature. In the simplest way the water creates a cone of dejection at the foot of the talus, at the point where a tiny rill of water forms a cascade from the top of the terrane (Fig. 2).

Farther on is a sort of little trench where the talus has become detached. A little fissure having formed, water filters in, loosens the base of a block of earth, which slides and falls (Fig. 3).

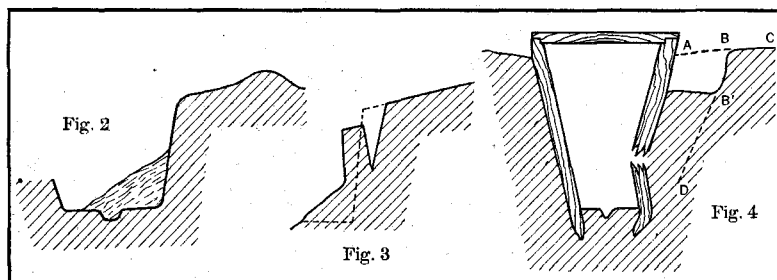
"I am considering here particularly the destructive action of surface water, tho I do not forget the rôle, also important, of the stagnant water at

the bottom of trenches and *boyaux* in certain places. . . ."

"The surface waters which fall in the vicinity of a trench act by means of runlets and also by infiltration. On one side of the trench, or both sides, the excavated earth has been thrown out to form a talus. Such a talus, composed of earth not covered by plants, has a very irregular surface, and the rapid little rivulets thus formed during rain carry down earth into the



CROSS-SECTION OF TRENCH-FRAME.



CAVE-INS DUE TO WATER, "THE GREAT ENEMY OF THE TRENCH."

trench. Thousands and thousands of these tiny rills all tend toward destruction. Moreover, they fissure the surface of the vertical walls. . . . tending finally to fill the bottom gutter and interfere with drainage, as well as to clutter the slat-walk with mud.

"The water of infiltration has an effect less visible, but perhaps more serious. Under the influence of heat the surface earth near the trench becomes dried out, and when the rain comes acts as a sponge, and may even crack, if it is sufficiently clayey. . . . The following experiment will show the marked difference in volume between dry and saturated earth. Take finely pulverized clay thoroughly dried in the air and pack it tightly into a cylindrical vase of porous earth and level at the rim. Then place the vase in a dish of water, but with its top extending above the water. Twenty-four hours later the water imbibed through the pores of the vase will have caused the earth to form a sort of mushroom over the top, the cylinder of earth being from one-tenth to one-eighth of its own height taller than before. . . . This expansive force is exerted in every direction in a bank of wet clay. It is doubtless one of the forces which cause trench-frames, solid as they are, at times to bulge and break (Fig. 4)."

Another destructive effect of water is exerted when wet earth is frozen and thawed, while if the trench-walls become too dry they also begin to crumble because the particles shrink and cease to cohere as in damp earth.

Dr. Chavigny devotes the final pages of his article to means of preventing, or at least retarding, the action of these forces of destruction. A comparison of the erosion of mountains with the erosion of the trenches led to the idea that since the best prevention in the case of the former is reforestation, similar means would be effective in the trenches. Extended observations of the older trenches convinced him that his surmise was correct. Those trenches whose tops were covered with a close-growing vegetation suffered much less from breaks than those which for one reason or another remained bare of plants. He writes interestingly of the reason for apparent exceptions to this rule:

"The protective forest on a mountain acts as a sponge which absorbs rainfall and prevents runlets. Herein assuredly is the solution of the problem . . . yet in some places I found the talus crumbling and washing down into the trench in spite of its being covered with plants. Did this disprove the theory? A patient examination during a raging rain gave me the explanation of this apparent contradiction. I paused at one point where the talus was entirely covered with a carpet of low-growing, creeping, and climbing plants, which were fairly matted together by the interlacing of their roots, their stems, and their offshoots. Here there was no guttering of the ground; the water was absorbed regularly; during the heated term the mat of plants had prevented the soil from being dried out. Here I found no faults or fissures or tendency to breaking and detachment at the edge of the trench.

"Some distance farther on I found a strip of talus covered entirely with thistles or similar plants with tall stems and growing sparsely. It is such vegetation which first invades the new-made talus, where winged seeds are easily carried by the wind. These are annual plants with tap-roots ill-adapted to retain the earth. No other plants spring near them, for they interfere with their germination. In the bare spaces between them the soil is furrowed by streamlets which eventually uproot the thistles themselves. Here we have the difference between protective and non-protective vegetation. . . . The forester well knows that in mountainous country or on the dunes it is only certain kinds of plants which are suited for retaining the earth in place."

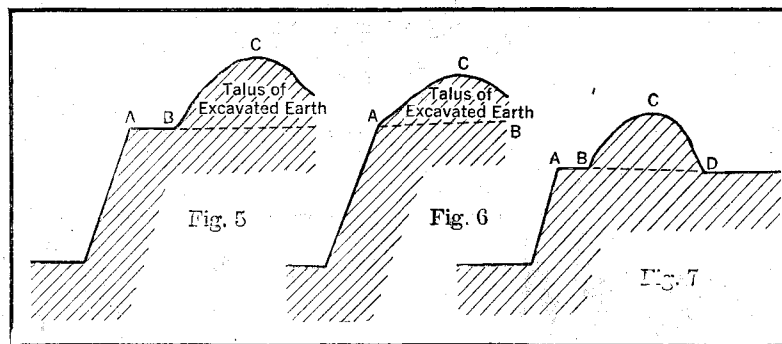
In general, these are plants whose roots or stalks tend to mat together. Space limits forbid us to quote the detailed list

given. The writer recommends a search for such plants growing naturally in the vicinity and transplanting them in tufts to the talus. The process is cheap, easy, and in the long run a great saver of labor, and it seems only too probable at present that the war will continue sufficiently long to make it worth while.

Figures 5, 6, and 7 show the best methods of building trenches when the talus is to be thus planted. In digging a new trench

the excavated earth should be thrown to a little distance so as to form the profile in Fig. 5 instead of that in Fig. 6. The border A B, eight or ten inches wide, will thus retain a ribbon of the original vegetation which will form a strong protective band. It is generally indispensable to plant the whole of the hither slope

of the talus—e.g., from B to C in Fig. 7. If the band of vegetation A B is not continuous, it should be reenforced.



RIGHT AND WRONG PLACE TO PUT EXCAVATED TRENCH-EARTH (SEE ARTICLE).

## WAR'S DESTRUCTION SHORT-LIVED

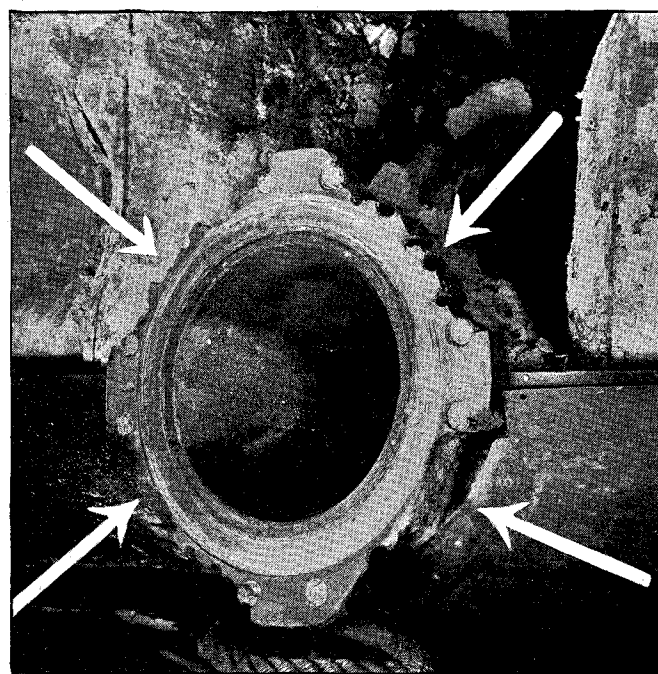
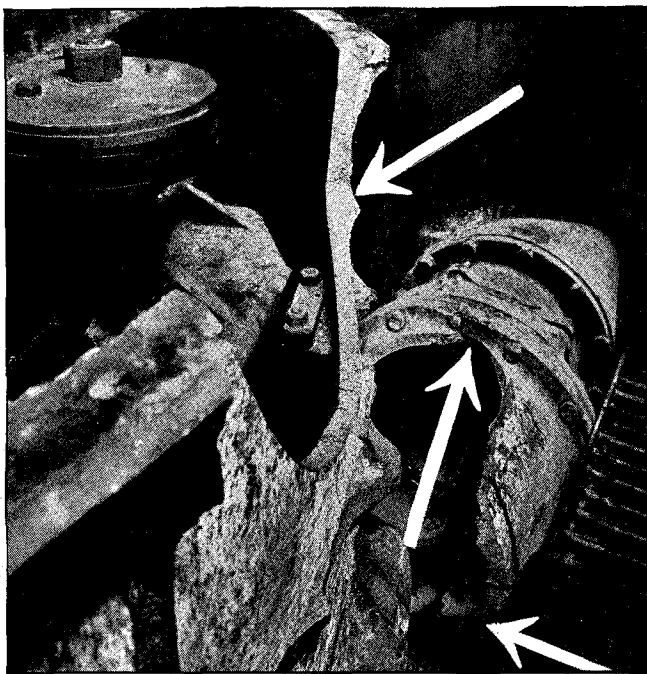
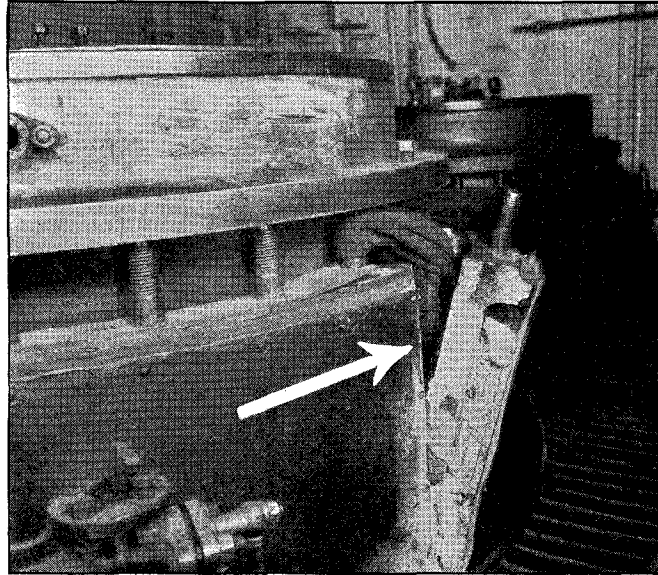
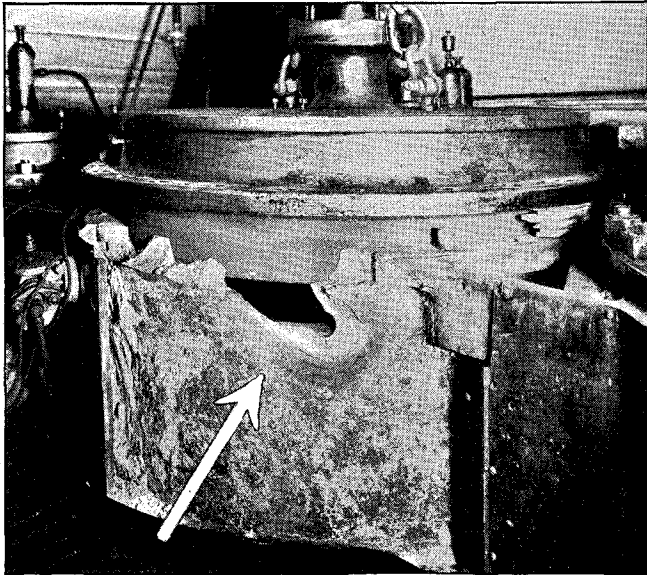
THE PICTURES OPPOSITE show damage that was soon repaired by American skill. Similarly, the devastated districts in France refuse to stay devastated. Nature is a great restorer, and when she is backed up by man as a cultivator, it is hard to wreck a countryside by human agencies so that it is incapable of production. Hence we should not be surprised that the dismal prophets who foretold that the ruined agricultural districts of France would not recover in a generation are now beholding with their own eyes the evidence of their falsity. Says an editorial writer in *The Scientific American* (New York):

"Truly remarkable, then, is the announcement recently made by French officials to the effect that work is progressing rapidly in the devastated districts, and that already there is promise of abundant crops in the restored provinces. It appears that the Germans, needful of every bit of food they could possibly raise in any of their occupied lands, planted crops in these provinces, fully convinced that they would reap the harvest. And when, to their surprise, they were driven out, or at least decided to execute one of their inimitable 'strategic retreats,' they were unable to destroy their plantings. It so happens that France is an agricultural country, and her Army numbers many workers of the soil; so when the French Army recovered the provinces the soldiers on furlough offered to work the erstwhile German farms. Implements have been rushed from the interior to the newly acquired regions, and work is proceeding satisfactorily on the military farms. Tens of thousands of acres bear signs indicating that they are 'Cultivated by the Army.'

"The fruit-trees which the German invaders ruthlessly slashed and cut down presented a more serious problem. Yet when the French tree-surgeons came upon the scene they soon found means of salvaging the grand old fruit-trees which were the pride of the former French inhabitants. Correspondents tell us that thousands of these fruit trees are to be seen to-day in full bloom, with their trunks tied up with bandages in much the same way as a human arm undergoing medical care. Trees cut down have been raised, straightened, and the trunk properly reinforced with stout splints, with the result that many of them have been saved.

"Roads which were full of gaping holes caused by exploded mines, bridges, and other public works have been leveled and replaced. Indeed, all that still remain to remind the French and their British allies that those provinces were converted into a desert by orders of none else than von Hindenburg are the thousands of wrecked homes, churches, town halls, and schools. And these, too, will be speedily replaced by others."





Illustrations by courtesy of "The American Machinist," New York.

#### HOW GERMAN SHIPS IN OUR HARBORS WERE DAMAGED PRIOR TO THE DECLARATION OF WAR.

This authentic publication, by permission of the United States Government, shows that the Germans set no very insuperable task for our machinists.

#### WATERPROOFING CLOTHES AND SHOES AT HOME—

A new method of making clothes and shoes impermeable to moisture, so simple, inexpensive, and easy of application as to be within the reach of the average housewife, has just been communicated to the Academy of Sciences in Paris by Dr. Niewenglowsky. The waterproofing material employed consists of a solution of one ounce of paraffin dissolved in about a quart of gasoline. To waterproof clothes, all that is necessary is to soak them in the cold solution. For shoes the solution must be warm and applied with a brush. Since gasoline is highly inflammable, the heating must be done in a double-boiler and with great care.

The temperature should not be allowed to rise above 104 degrees, *i.e.*, a very little over blood-heat, so that when the hand is dipt in it no appreciable heat is felt. The process preserves both the color and the flexibility of either cloth or leather, and does not require the previous removal of buttons, braid, frogs, and other ornaments. It is, therefore, available for military uniforms.

Another method presented to the same learned body was proposed by Dr. Le Roy, director of the Municipal Laboratory

of Rouen. This makes use of mutton suet dissolved in and diluted by a neutral, anhydrous, and volatile liquid. The impermeable condition obtained is very durable, since the product adheres closely to textile fibers without altering the shape of garments subjected to the treatment. Moreover, the necessary drying is very easy. The cloth retains its hygienic property of being permeable to air and permitting transpiration.

Dr. Le Roy's process makes use of chloroform or tetrachlorid of carbon to dissolve the mutton fat, and afterward dilutes with the ordinary gasoline used in automobiles. The uniform or other garment to be waterproofed is dipt in a receptacle of suitable size, rubbed for a few minutes, then dried in the air after the excess liquid has been wrung out. The cloth is not changed in color, elasticity, or aspect by the fatty body left adhering to its fibers after the dissipation of the volatile diluent.

The cost of treatment is very cheap. It is perhaps hardly necessary to caution those trying these methods to use them on old or inexpensive garments at first, until success is assured.



## TRAPPING SUBMARINES

**D**ISPATCHES HAVE TOLD US repeatedly that hostile submarines have been caught in nets, but none of them have indicated how it was done. This task is essayed by a writer in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, July), who says:

"The English Fleet is kept in the Orkney Islands, protected by great steel chains woven in the form of simple nets which are not stationary but mobile. If they were anchored so that they could not be moved there is little doubt but that the industrious German commanders would find some way of getting through occasionally.

"The nets covering the Grand Fleet are stretched out in great arms from the shores of the islands, completely covering the fleet. Various types of enemy vessels have come steaming up to these barriers, tho, of course, under water, in the effort to catch the great fleet napping. Whenever a daring commander has attempted such a *coup* he has always, so far, found himself not only nosing against a network of great chains, but when he turned to run he has found himself in a circular net and doomed.

"The British operations are simple. A sharp lookout, and probably electric lookouts as well, keep the chain operators informed as to what is going on. When an enemy submarine enters the net its presence is soon known and the operators, taking the ends of the chain, draw it together to form a circle. The trap is then sprung. The British wait until something happens—until the submarine comes cautiously to the surface to look about, for there is nothing else that the commander can do. Once up he has the choice between destruction by shell or surrender, and to the credit of Germans it must be admitted that very often the commander refuses to surrender, hoping that some means of escape may still lie open.

"The same sort of traps exist in the English Channel, where great chains are spread from the coast of France to the coast of England, with but a very few loop-holes, which are known to British officers only, through which commerce may be carried on in safety. Every time a raider or a submarine cargo-boat slips out of Germany it takes the northern passage. The channel is impossible to negotiate for any uninformed ship-captain and it probably would still be so were the Grand Fleet in the Orkneys to be destroyed.

"When United States naval officers were consulted concerning the use of these nets, and the possibility of such a method, they unanimously agreed that it was possible, altho they knew nothing about it. They said that nets were certainly being used, and that very probably the minor difficulties in their way had been solved."

**NEW METHOD TO TELL OLD EGGS**—An egg is appreciably heavier when new laid than at any later period, since there is a slight but steady shrinkage with age. Upon this fact is based the somewhat rough-and-ready method of testing the freshness of eggs by putting them in salt water to see whether they sink or float. A far more accurate method of rapidly determining the age of an egg has been recently devised in Germany by means of a simple apparatus which might be termed an "egg barometer." The description given by Mr. J. Grossfeld in the *Molkerei Zeitung* is cited in the Bulletin of the Institute of International Agriculture, and is as follows:

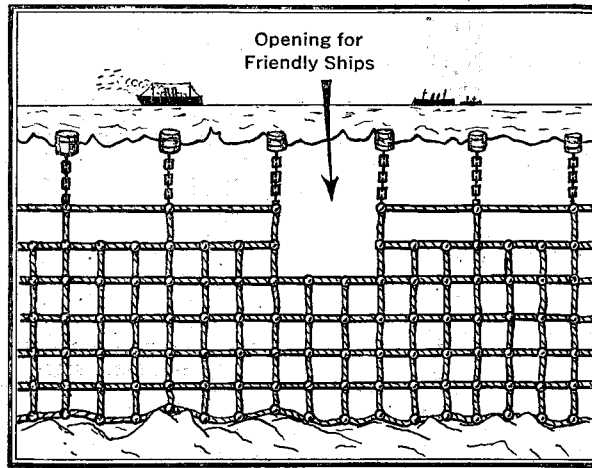
A fresh egg of average weight weighs when plunged into water about 0.15 ounce; this weight diminishes by about 0.02 ounce per week until zero is reached, or even a minus quantity (in which case, of course, the egg would float, being lighter than the water). If we make use of a simple areometer formed by a graduated glass tube or stem terminating in a basket of metal

cloth to hold the egg, then the weight in water and the corresponding age of the egg can be determined by merely reading the scale. The instrument is gaged for an average egg having a volume of three cubic inches and weighing 1.9 ounces in the air. Errors due to the slight variation of volume in the eggs examined are quite insignificant.

## INDELIBLE INK FROM FUNGI

**E**VEN IN THIS COUNTRY the price of ink has been sharply advanced, while abroad it is not only high-priced, but more and more difficult to obtain. Hence there is more than scientific interest in the proposal to revive a method which was suggested some years ago by well-known French mycologists. This makes use of a very common fungus, the *Coprinus atramentarius*, which is found growing in thick clusters in rich,

moist earth in meadows or gardens or roadsides where decomposing organic matter lingers. According to Henri Coupin in *La Nature* (Paris), the Botanical Society of France at one time experimented extensively with its use in making indelible ink. It is easily recognized by its elongated, bell-shaped cap, which is white at first and covered with a shining powder, then becomes gray or rusty with small, brown scales at the top. This cap varies from an inch and a half to nearly three inches in diameter and its lower surface is covered with radiating "blades" or lamellæ, which are brown at



FRIENDLY SHIPS ARE PILOTED THROUGH THE LOOP-HOLES.

first and then nearly black. Its fragile stalk is some six or seven inches in height. It has been called the inkstand, or the ink-bottle, because of its tendency to form a black liquid during the process of decay. The process of obtaining this natural ink is simplicity itself. One needs only gather the coprins and put them in a bottle. Within a day or two they will have dissolved into a black magma which, when filtered through a folded cloth, yields an intense black or brownish ink comparable in appearance to India ink. If the liquid is too thin when first filtered it should be allowed to stand and the upper portion then decanted. It is said to retain its fluidity for years if a few grains of gum arabic and a small amount of essence of cloves are added, the latter serving to nullify its unpleasant odor.

The striking peculiarity of this ink is that it is not a solution of coloring matters, but a liquid holding in suspension the thousands of minute spores which are formed on the lamellæ of the cap. For this reason it is strongly recommended for use by notaries, for wills, deeds, checks, and so forth where there might be a possibility of fraudulent change, since the spores are readily recognized under the microscope. Moreover, this coprin ink is indelible.

Most of the other coprins, of which there are some forty-five species in France, can also be used for this purpose, one recommended by the mycologist Bulliard being the *Coprinus comatus*, which is common in rich earth, especially in pasture lands. The ink is obtained from this by boiling in water with a few cloves, then filtering through cloth. Its tissues contain enough mucilage to "unite" the spores without the addition of the gum arabic used in the previous instance. Its cap is from two to four inches in diameter, ovoid in shape at first, then bell-shaped. It is successively white, pink, and black, and covered with large scales. It has numerous lamellæ and its stalk is a brilliant white, nearly five inches long. This variety is edible when very young.



## HUMAN FOOD FROM ALFALFA

**A**LFALFA has a deservedly high reputation as a food, but its use has been confined very largely to consumers with horns and hoofs. That it may serve its purpose also with the genus *Homo* is indicated by the proposed establishment of a large factory in Council Bluffs, Iowa, for the production of flour, "tea and coffee," sirup, extracts, and candies—all from alfalfa. These products, we learn from the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil*, have been made for some time at another plant in Denver, Colo., and are already on the market. If we have not known them by name, it is doubtless because we have not pursued our investigations far enough toward the sources of our food. At any rate, we are told, they have now been in use long enough "to demonstrate that there is a big demand and that they can be produced in sufficient quantities and at a price that will undersell similar products made from other substances." Says the Council Bluffs paper:

"It is claimed for them that they have unusual health-giving qualities, and that, aside from being very palatable and nourishing, they have medicinal effects in many cases.

"Alfalfa flour mixed with wheat flour, Graham flour, and other flours makes a very fine loaf bread. The special processes devised by Mr. Rich for the manufacture of alfalfa flour refer partly to the cutting and partly to the curing of alfalfa leaves. The best results are secured by growing the plant specially for the given purposes. The washing of the leaf is a first essential, as Mr. Rich has discovered, and his methods are covered by patent. It will not be possible for the established flour-mills to use or adapt themselves to the manufacture of an alfalfa product.

"The unbleached alfalfa flour possesses a greenish tint and gives to the bread a characteristic hue, very much as Graham or whole-wheat flour impresses an individual color upon the completed loaf. The manufacturers are able, however, to produce a white bread, if any one desires it.

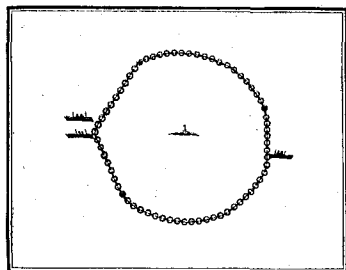
"It is not best to bake with the simple alfalfa flour alone. The most desirable product is a blend with wheat flour, because the gluten in the wheat gives better binding power to the alfalfa dough. The flour is manufactured to contain from 40 to 70 per cent. alfalfa. Bread in 100-pound bakes has been made under Mr. Rich's direction from this blended flour, and every type of cooky, cracker, and cake has been demonstrated by professional bakers. Alfalfa bread and cakes are no longer an experiment, but may be made in any kitchen.

"Samples of alfalfa cakes, cookies, and crackers brought to the *Nonpareil* office by Mr. Ames and Mr. Kirby, of the company, looked and tasted equal to National Biscuit product. It is planned to have an exhibit and demonstration in the window of some business house here soon.

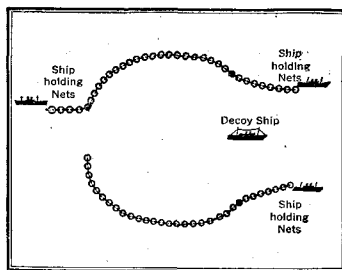
"The alfalfa sirup is said to possess a delightful flavor. Alfalfa honey is the best in the world, and it is not strange that an uncommonly good sirup should be made from the same product. The coffee made from baked leaves of alfalfa after a special preparation is said to simulate real coffee to a remarkable degree. Analysis, it is said, shows that it possesses tonic and nourishing properties, with none of the injurious elements attributed to the coffee-bean.

The alfalfa tea is made from a selected leaf after being very carefully cured and dried. It is put through a special preparation and has a fine flavor. Moreover, certain medical properties are attributed to it.

"The extracts are used in making candies, soda-water drinks, pop, and for other purposes. They already have a good market."



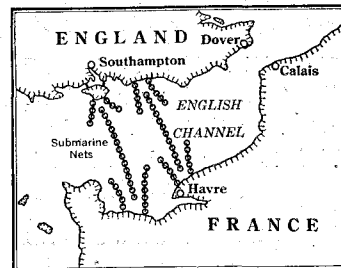
CAUGHT.



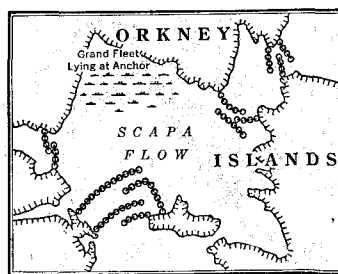
U-BOAT DECEYED INTO TRAP.

## GAS-FILLED WINDOWS

**T**HE MOST FAMILIAR FORM of gas-filled window is the double-sash, common in parts of the country where the winters are cold. The resistant power of these is usually ascribed to the layer of air between the two sets of glass panes, but Mr. Halbert P. Gillette tells us in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago) that it is due chiefly to the film of air condensed on the surface of the glass. He has experimented with various other gases and concludes that a double pane filled with carbon dioxid, the familiar gas used to charge soda-water, is the best. This gas has only half the conductivity of air, and with a window "filled" with it the heat loss would be one-third of that with a single window in still air, and one-fifth in a wind. The editor of the paper just named believes that the "gas-filled" window is a good companion in efficiency to the "gas-



HOW THE CHANNEL IS MADE SAFE.



THE GRAND FLEET PROTECTED.

filled" electric lamp, and that we shall hear more of it. Mr. Gillette calculates that when the temperature is 20 degrees greater within a glass pane than without it, 19.8 degrees of the drop is due to the two adherent air-films and only 0.2 degree to the glass itself. He says:

"We now see how very important a factor is the resistance of the equivalent air-film in problems of this character. The thickness of the equivalent air-film decreases rapidly when the air is mechanically agitated, as when a wind is blowing. For this reason a strong wind blowing against a window-pane almost doubles the heat lost by conduction. Hence, also, double windows or double glazing is so effective in reducing heat losses. In a double window there are four air-films instead of two, and a strong wind can reduce the thickness of only one of the four. . . .

"Obviously a triple-pane window would be more effective than a double-pane window, but ordinarily the cost of triple-pane windows would be prohibitive. Accordingly I have designed a double-pane window in which the space between the two panes is filled with a gas of low conductivity, like carbon dioxid, the panes being hermetically sealed, preferably by welding of the glass at the edges. . . . Carbon dioxid has about half the conductivity of air, hence my design of gas-filled windows will offer nearly 50 per cent. more resistance to heat conduction when no wind is blowing, and 70 per cent. more when a strong wind is blowing, than is offered by the ordinary double-pane window. Remembering that even an ordinary double-pane window offers almost three times as great a resistance to heat conduction as a single-pane window when wind is blowing, it will be seen that my design of gas-filled window offers five times as great resistance as single-pane window. In short, the heat losses from buildings, which occur mostly through window-panes, can be greatly reduced at relatively slight expense. Other gas than carbon dioxid may prove even better. . . .

"The practical applications of the film theory of conduction are so numerous and important that it is certain that many radical changes in the design of engineering structures and machines will occur within the next few years as a result of this theory.

"To the experimenter a splendid opportunity presents itself to extend our knowledge of heat-transfer and to coordinate the data into formulas readily applicable. Prior to the advent of the film theory, heat-conduction data were chaotically confusing. These will soon be reduced to order as a result of better understanding of this theory. Already the writer has coordinated many data hitherto contradictory."



# LETTERS - AND - ART

## MUSICAL GENIUS IN WAR

SOME ANXIOUS VOICES are raised in behalf of Percy Grainger. "Save him from the guns!" It is not his voice that cries out, however. He had barely become entitled to be called an American by virtue of naturalization-papers of the first degree than he casts in his lot with a fighting

he gives a hint of the field of inspiration it is likely to prove for him. Considering that the monotonous wait on a railway-station platform is sufficient to arouse a "humlet" in his musical brain, what could not a military band do? He is quoted:

"Yes, I am in the band. I am very happy here. I have very much wished to give any musical gift which I have to this country, to serve this country in some musical way. Also I wanted to enlist under Resta, the band-leader here, who is a particularly brilliant musician. It is wonderfully interesting here from every point of view. It is especially interesting musically. One gets to know the instruments, all about each one, and how they work together. I myself play the oboe."

As *The Evening Post* sees Mr. Grainger's step, here is a great opportunity for the famous pianist to pursue his favorite hobby in running down folk-song.

"It is what he cares about. He is thought to mean to Australia and England what MacDowell means to this country, what Grieg means to Norway. 'He plays my Norwegian peasant dances as none of my own countrymen can play them. He has the true folk-song poetry in him, and yet it is quite a way from Australia to Norway,' is what Grieg said about him. With his interest in the negro music, he has become almost as interpretative of this country as of his own. Now with the world at war he will come to know all peoples through the tunes they march to, played by pompous, proud brass bands.

"He has always loved strange combinations of instruments. Sounding brass and tinkling cymbals are not empty, futile things to him. Almost the first thing Americans knew about him was that he was the man who wrote a piece with mandolins and guitars in it, and he has always been just as fascinated by concertinas and bells and gongs as by the loftier strings.

"No, there is nothing strange about Percy Grainger enlisting as a bandsman. Army music is folk music to him, and it is worked out through these odd instruments which so delight him. The unconscious element in music is what has always interested him most—the music children make at play and peasants at their work. All this seems of supreme value and worth to him. Music must be popular and universal and capable of understanding by all the people, to seem the right sort of music to him.

"And, anyway, if it were a ridiculous thing for him to do—to go seriously into a bandsman's place, he would never know it. For, as he once said, when some one asked him if it was to be funny and different that he put 'foursome' into his compositions instead of 'quartet' and used 'middle fiddle' for viola, 'I lack entirely a sense of the ridiculous. I am not trying to be funny. I couldn't be.'"

Mr. Grainger's step has precipitated the general question as to what we are to do with our young musicians; whether to send them to the firing-line or keep them for the future, merely utilizing them now as inspiration. Mr. Alfred Human declares in *Musical America* (New York) that "the artists in this country are worth many an army corps, not in man power, but in art power." A British musician and critic, who has been at the front, writes also to this journal to "express regret and disapproval at a creative musician as well as an executive artist of rare accomplishment such as Percy Grainger giving up to a



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THE PIANIST, PERCY GRAINGER,

Transformed by khaki into an oboist of the Fort Hamilton Band of the Coast Artillery. He seems here to be disporting with a saxophone.

country and enlists—P. GRAINGER, third-class musician. From a thousand dollars a concert to \$30 a month, says the impresario of the *New York Evening Post*, would be a step either ludicrous or heroic if taken by any one else. "But since it is Percy Grainger, it is neither ludicrous nor heroic—but simply the natural and inevitable and joyously delightful thing to do." What in times past would seem an unthinkable sacrifice for a great concert pianist appears when we get the further information that "Percy Grainger is not only wearing khaki; he has cut off his hair—that wonderful shock of rumpled hair." Mr. Grainger is attached to the Fort Hamilton Band of the Coast Artillery, now stationed at Fort Totten, New York. It is hardly likely that the cause of music will suffer through his adhesion to so humble a service, musically speaking. Indeed, in *The Evening Post*



military band talents which were meant for mankind." He adds:

"There are some rare spirits who should not only be exempted but prevented from army service. Altho technically he is my enemy, I felt profound regret when I heard that Fritz Kreisler was on active service with the Austrian Army, and equally profound satisfaction when I knew that, despite his wound, he was in possession of his marvelous gifts. As for Percy Grainger, the irrepressible spirits and high courage of that gifted creature may be able to find an outlet in blowing an oboe in a coast-artillery band, but neither the position nor the occupation is suitable for such as he. Military bandmen on active service in war-time may be, and often are, called upon to case their instruments and pick up a rifle, and Percy Grainger can not be spared from the front rank of the world's militant musicians, where his genius has taken him. The sooner the military authorities of the United States see to the honorable discharge of Bandsman Percy Grainger from Lieutenant Resta's forces the better."

In spite of the fact that so many of Europe's great musicians have been in this country since the war began, yet we know that mortality in their ranks abroad has been high. All countries will have to mourn the loss of many men of genius. Mr. Human declares that "a wanton wastage, artistic and economic, is sure to result unless some action is taken for the conservation of music—and taken quickly." But it must not, according to Mr. Walter Damrosch, be left to the artist himself. His views are these:

"In the broader sense of the word, I can not see why artists should be 'neutral.' They owe the same duty to their country as other citizens in return for the protection which their country gives them, and if military service is one of the duties they should be willing to assume it.

"On the other hand, this is not the only way in which a citizen can prove his patriotism, and an intelligent government will, in time of danger, apportion to each citizen such work as he is best fitted for. . . . .

"I have no patience with musicians who try to hide their moral and physical cowardice by claiming the privilege of evading or avoiding military service in time of national danger on the plea that they are of a superior class which is not bound by the ordinary rules of loyalty and devotion to the country that shelters them and under whose protection they have been permitted to live and thrive."

A census of further opinion is here given from the same musical weekly:

#### THE TREND OF OPINION

##### *Should Musicians Be Drafted into Army Service?*

Excerpts from the statements.

CLEOFONTE CAMPANINI (Director Chicago Opera Company): "I believe the United States Government should give artists special consideration when drafted into the Army or Navy."

ALBERT SPALDING (American violinist): "It would be foolish to deny the inadvisability of putting into trenches a man who could render greater service to his country in another capacity."

HENRY T. FINCK (music critic of the New York *Evening Post*): "To enlist acknowledged geniuses would be a crime. They can not be replaced."

DAVID BISPHAM (distinguished American barytone): "I think musicians should not be sent to the front, where they would incur very great risk."

ERNEST BLOCH (eminent Swiss composer): "Of course, it would be more rational if one could spare the men of creative power."

MAX ZACH (Director of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra): "I can see no reason why the musician should be released any more than a painter or sculptor or poet, unless we look to music in the first place to arouse enthusiasm as well as to give comfort."

## OUR "HYMN OF HATE"

**A**MID THE REVIVAL of patriotic songs one of their number strikes a discordant note in some sections of the country. "Marching Through Georgia" is the culprit, which Mr. William J. Palm, in the *Minneapolis Tribune*, calls a "hymn of hate." Tho Mr. Palm's voice is raised in a Northern journal, he doubtless will arouse many echoes in the South when he asks if it isn't "about time that this stirring old



ANOTHER MUSICAL GENIUS ENROLLED IN WAR-WORK.

Miss Anna Case, a prima donna of the Metropolitan Opera, doing her bit singing her own composition, "Our America," before 75,000 people at a patriotic concert in Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Five thousand children formed the chorus.

song had a decent burial so deep that there could be no hope of a resurrection?" "Rally Round the Flag, Boys," he grants, had a mission. "It was a battle-cry inspiring the nation in its darkest hour." But "Marching Through Georgia," it is pointed out, was written after the war was over and, according to Mr. Palm, should "never have been written at all, as its only mission was to 'wave the bloody shirt.'" Mr. Palm is not sparing of disapproval:

"It is in its essence a hymn of hate, celebrating a march whose results were like hell, as Sherman told the mayor of Atlanta who protested the burning of his city. Sixty-five thousand men marched from burning Atlanta 300 miles 'to the sea,' leaving behind a blackened desert waste. It was a grim military movement; as such it succeeded, and no doubt materially hastened, the ending of the war.

"But the war is over; the issues of the war are stilled, and settled forever. Those who aforetime were bitterly estranged are now our friends, our staunch defenders. . . . .

"We should seek by every possible means to help bring peace and good-will among men; to heal and bind up old wounds instead of ruthlessly tearing them open afresh.

"The 'hymn of hate' . . . ought not be played or sung now



when the stirring up of the spirit of sectionalism is a sin, a shame, a crime against the nation. There is no North, no South, simply The United States, One and Inseparable. Instead of a 'hymn of hate,' we should sing, 'Blest Be the Tie that Binds.'

"If I were President, I would suggest a censorship of patriotic (?) music and ask that every copy of 'Marching Through Georgia' be put in pigeonholes and left there until the angel Gabriel sees fit to call them forth. Personally, I have enough confidence in Gabriel to believe the 'hymn of hate' would never have a resurrection."

## WILLIAM WINTER

THE DRAMATIC CRITIC for forty-four years of the New York *Tribune* passed in William Winter, who died on July 1, and his record is likely to have few if

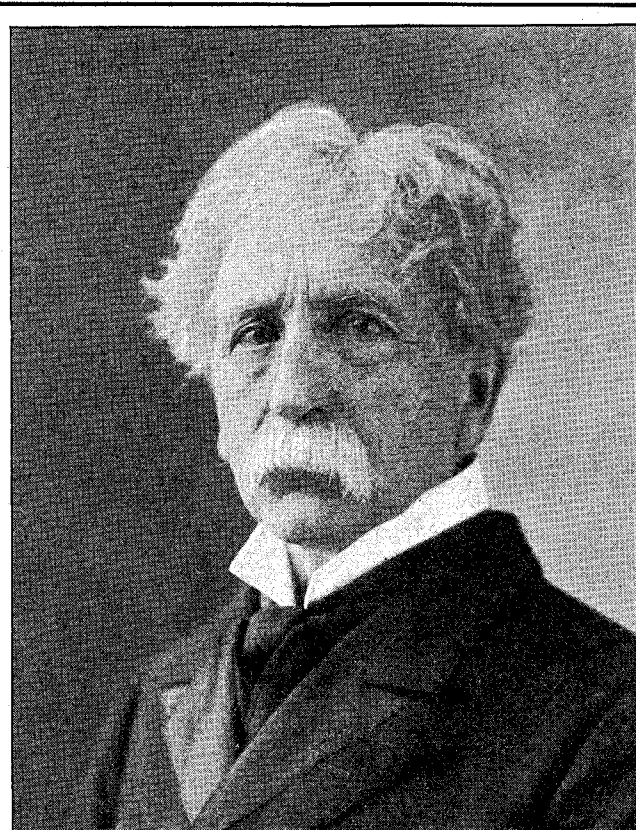
any parallels. His connection with that paper ceased some half dozen years ago, but almost to his last year his figure was a familiar one in the theater.

"He was a devoted, resourceful, and versatile journalist, if ever there was one," comments an editorial writer of the paper he served so long. Generous credit there and elsewhere in New York journalism is given to this brilliant example of the art, but, since the observation was lately made by *The Dramatic Mirror* that all our dramatic critics were striplings, one alone remains as Mr. Winter's real contemporary. Mr. J. Rankin Towse has written in the same capacity for the New York *Evening Post*, tho his record falls somewhat short of Mr. Winter's tale of years. Speaking of his *confrère* Mr. Towse declares that "throughout the whole of his career he was the sturdy upholder of all that was noblest, most wholesome, and inspiring in drama; the fearless and eloquent assailant of whatever was base, meretricious, or unclean." Mr.

Towse goes on to discriminate with much of the same nicety of balance that characterized the method of the subject of his sketch:

"In his reckoning of the comparative accomplishments of individual actors—where the fervor of his friendship sometimes affected the coolness of his judgment—he may not have been altogether infallible, but in his analysis, or summaries, of literary, dramatic, artistic, or ethical values he was rarely at fault. Few of his contemporaries comprehended better than he the true functions and the full possibilities of the theater. He knew it in all its phases, both as scholar and practical expert, and he worked with a single aim to its reformation and development. He was qualified by genius to be its guide and mentor.

"Altho to the world in general he was known chiefly as the dramatic critic who, during more than one-half of his long life, lent luster to the columns of *The Tribune* in its palmiest period, he was a man of varied interests and acquirements. He would scarcely have won the reputation he enjoyed in his special employment had he been less richly equipped with miscellaneous knowledge. To the fruits of wide reading in many fields of literature he brought the reenforcements of an uncommonly faithful memory, keen observation, a fine vein of wit and humor, and a poetic imagination."



WILLIAM WINTER.

A "great constructive critic," whose title to this description, says the New York *Tribune*, will be more widely recognized as time goes on.

An attempt to particularize Mr. Winter's achievements in the domain of dramatic criticism, says Mr. Towse, would mean "a synopsis of the history of the American stage during the period of his activity." For—

"He has furnished detailed records of almost every important theatrical performance in this neighborhood for fifty years—not to speak of others elsewhere—and has supplemented these—in a score or two of published volumes—with elaborate biographies of the principal performers. The amount of sagacious, instructional, and descriptive comment in his total output is amazing.

"Much of it, in its general shrewdness, competency, and accuracy, is of great and permanent historical value—a living picture of a theatrical era—all of it is made fascinating by the graces of a mellifluous style and extraordinary verbal and illustrative felicity. In appreciation—especially when his ready susceptibility to winning personal traits in a male, or the spell

of personal beauty in a female, performer stirred his enthusiasm—he was occasionally too lusciously idealistic, but in dealing with the unworthy, either in plays or players, he was superb. Here his wit, his knowledge, and his biting satire found their fullest opportunity. No man could be more judicial where merit and demerit were fairly balanced. True ability in an actor, high purpose or positive achievement, commanded his most generous recognition.

"Many of the leading performers of his day owed no small share of fame and fortune to his stalwart support and encouragement. He helped to create many public idols, but cared nothing for the popular verdict. It was his fierce, and perfectly justified, criticism of Edwin Forrest, then in the first bloom of his notoriety, that was the foundation-stone of his own future renown. It was a proof both of his capacity and his independence.

"Thereafter his verdicts were awaited with anxiety and received with respect. To a considerable degree he became an arbiter of theatrical fortunes. Among the many famous players of the American stage of whom he was the loving chronicler were the

Booths, Edgar Davenport, Lawrence Barrett, John McCullough, Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Clara Morris, Ada Rehan, Charlotte Cushman, Joseph Jefferson, William Warren, W. E. Burton, John Brougham, John E. Owens, Charles Fisher, Richard Mansfield, J. K. Hackett, Julia Marlowe, and a host of others, together with such illustrious foreigners as Salvini, Henry Irving, Ristori, Janauschek, Seebach, Rossi, Ellen Terry, and the Kendals. The list might be extended almost interminably."

Mr. Towse, who has given us in his recent volume on the American theater a vivid view of his own predilections in the art of acting and an estimate of its practise among us, finds Mr. Winter's chief excellences in his "analyses of plays, their character and their literary and dramatic value or worthlessness." His critical acumen and erudition "put him at the head of his craft":

"This was especially the case when he had to deal with the creations of Shakespeare, of whom he was a profound and lifelong student. His familiarity with the mere letter of the text was extraordinary, and he excelled most commentators not only in his comprehensive grasp of the salient elements in the greatest characters of the master—such marvelous conceptions,



for instance, as *Hamlet*, *Falstaff*, *Othello*, or *Malvolio*—but in the clarity and absorbing interest of his exposition. It was in such work of delicate dissection and comparison, in which there was no question of personal sympathy, that his critical and perceptive power was most clearly asserted, while his poetical and imaginative gifts found their freest scope in writing of the heroines of the matchless comedies.

"It was upon the legitimate and literary drama, whether in prose or verse, that he expended his best faculties. The more modern plays—*exceptis excipiendis*—the great mass of social-problem pieces, the adulterous and passionate drama, cheap melodrama, and ephemeral follies, he treated with withering scorn, contemptuous indifference, or good-natured tolerance. Of the purely commercial theater he was the inveterate foe, and upon all its unclean manifestations he discharged his most scathing invective. To the openly diadactic theater he was no friend. By the human, the unwholesome, and the artistic he stood unflinchingly. In Ibsen he could discern little of good or profit. To most of the modern Russian, Austrian, or German drama, as to the general run of French social pieces, he was the consistent foe."

If there was a contemplative streak in Mr. Winter's nature, says the New York *Tribune*, there was also a passion for work. Continuing:

"Indefatigable in his duty as a commentator on the drama, and convinced that he should do all in his power to help make the truth prevail, he took refuge in no easy subtleties of phrasing when he had a judgment to deliver, but exprest his opinion in terms of equal force and lucidity. Developments in the American theater—vagaries of management, bad plays, and specious performers—not infrequently moved him to wield the lash. He was, in fact, at his best, a great constructive critic. That is his chief title to fame, and that, we believe, will be more and more widely recognized as time goes on by historians of the American stage. If bad work pained him, good work gave him happiness, and he rejoiced to further its fortunes. Moreover, he had two of the most precious gifts of the great critic, the faculty for recognizing the germ of finer things and the delicate art of encouraging its growth. The story of his thousands of published criticisms is in general a story of thoughtful appreciation, of wise counsel, of light thrown on troublesome problems, of impetus generously given to every play or player moving in the right direction. Winter knew the true path. Added to his instinct, to his genius, was an amazing knowledge of the drama and of the technique of the stage."

In an endeavor to establish Mr. Winter's relation to the present, the New York *Evening Sun* points to the fact that "his methods are almost non-existent at present, altho their loftiness of purpose is entirely unquestioned by most of those who disagreed with their application." The difference is that between the critic and the reviewer:

"A critic is rightly a person with full and authoritative knowledge of his subject, who applies to selected works of art certain severe and high artistic tests. He is acquainted with the best standards of the particular art with which he deals. By those standards he measures subsequent productions. If he is a really great critic he grows more liberal without lessening his exactions. His measure does not remain linear, but takes account of square and cubic feet. In other words, he notes the fact that failure in a given direction may be offset by extension in another.

"A reviewer may or may not have the full knowledge and experience of his subject possess by the critic. Very often he has. But the reviewer is not a high priest. He is a man of keen conscience who aims solely to tell the public enough about a play or other production to enable it to form a correct opinion as to whether it wants to see it or not.

"The critic tells you whether a thing is good or bad and in what respects, judged by classic standards. A reviewer is an honest man who describes what he has seen mainly with the idea of letting you decide its merits for yourself later.

"Good critics are indispensable. They are rare and but few are needed. Good reviewers are indispensable. They are many and we can never get too many of them. For good reviewers are simply good reporters. They educate us by starting us right and compelling us to use our own minds. Good critics furnish the necessary check by compelling us to justify our own judgments."

## SLANG AS A DEMOCRATIC AGENT

SOME INTERNATIONAL MISUNDERSTANDINGS are bound to follow the universal adoption of slang as a medium of felicitations. England accepts with gracious cordiality what formerly she looked askance at in our idiomatic inventions. When our soldiers arrived in France they declared they were there to "can the Kaiser." This, of course, was only another paraphrase of "à Berlin" or "On to Berlin!"—the slogans heard on the West front at the opening of the war. *Reedy's Mirror* (St. Louis) extracts considerable amusement for itself over the effort of a dignified London paper to interpret this slogan of our "Teddies." The plain lesson seems to be to give up American slang altogether or not take it too literally. But this latter, as we see, is an ingrained habit with our British cousins, and has led so acute a writer as the late Andrew Lang into a philological quagmire, where he sticks to our immense amusement:

"The London *Morning Post* is tickled by the bit of slang, and solemnly explains its meaning as being that the American Army intends hermetically to seal the All-Highest War Lord—which is funny. To 'can' any one, or by extension of colloquial metaphor, anything, is derived from the small boy's method of getting rid of an objectionable dog by tying a tin can to his tail. The can clatters, the dog runs, the can clatters more, the dog runs and never comes back. The object tied becomes the synonym of treatment of any one or anything that is not needed around. The *Morning Post's* definition of the phrase is almost as good as Andrew Lang's explanation of our word 'jag' when he first came upon it. It was a masterpiece of philosophic deduction. 'A jag,' he said, 'was some outlandish American appurtenance or equipment or convenience of daily life.' He gathered this from reading in an American newspaper about a man 'who came home carrying an umbrella and a jag, and, after depositing his umbrella in a corner of the room, took his jag carefully to bed.' One wonders how much of learned philological exposition by students of language is just as accurate as the explanation of the slang verb 'to can' and the slang noun 'jag.'"

Slang is seen as the great leveler, perhaps one of the handmaidens of democracy, by the Atlanta *Constitution*, which points out how the war has popularized the use of slang in hitherto polite speech:

"Cultured folk, those particularly esthetic in their lingual tastes and ultra-precise in speech, who, three years ago, gasped at a loose expression, to-day find themselves, unconsciously and unruffled, not only passing over without criticism the common phrases of the street, but falling into the use of slang themselves.

"It grates upon the refined sensibilities of the stickler for correct grammar not a whit more to 'do his bit' to-day than it did three years ago to 'perform his duty' to his country. And to-day he scorns the 'slacker'—a derided product of this war—with even greater vehemence and far more sincerity than he ever did the 'shirker of obligation.'

"No one thought of balking at a request to 'kick in' with a liberty-bond subscription—provided he 'had the price'—and he would be a prude, indeed, who would wince at the Red Cross committee's official injunction: 'If you can't go across with guns, 'come across' with funds!'

"'Everybody's doing it,' and the most highly cultured of the American people are proving themselves to be 'dead game' the same as the rest, and as willing to 'stand the gaff!' They are 'delivering the goods' with a grace that is intended to make the enemy 'take notice.'

"It is with them, as with the rest of us, anything to 'put a crimp' in the Prussian program and show the Kaiser 'where to get off!'

"And, after all, it is doubtful if the progress that has been made would have been possible without the freer use of words and terms and phrases which are peculiarly expressive rather than elegant, and which convey meaning to everybody, high or low, which slang certainly does. This is no time for waste, neither of commodities nor of words; and when you employ an apt expression from the parlance of the undercrust of society it makes no difference to whom you're talking, he'll 'get you,' 'right off the reel!'

"War is proving a great leveler and a great eliminator of caste; and if it has popularized slang to a greater extent than it ever was popularized before, perhaps it is just as well. For results, when all is said and done, are the only things that count."

# RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

## LUTHER'S QUADRICENTENNIAL

A TEST OF RIVAL ISSUES will present itself to the Protestant Church in October of this year. Shall it observe the fourth centenary of one of the greatest sons of the country with whom most of the Protestant world is now at war? Why, it is asked, should twenty million Protestant church-members of America put aside pressing duties in order to attend meetings in Martin Luther's honor, to read books and articles relating to him, and to support various educational and philanthropic undertakings that accord with the purposes of this anniversary season? These questions are answered in a collection of reasons by the editor of *The Congregationalist*, Rev. Howard A. Bridgman, D.D., in the *Boston Transcript*. When Luther, on the 31st of October, 1517, posted on the door of the church of All Saints in Wittenberg his ninety-five theses denouncing the wrong practises of the Church to which he had dedicated his life, he was initiating a movement which turned the course of history. Recognizing this, Dr. Bridgman seems to feel that to memorialize him may have its effect even tho we are ranged as enemies of Luther's country. We, then, should honor Luther—

"Because the forces which Luther helped to set in motion have been operating with mighty propulsive power for four centuries. They have effected results the world around. They have become embodied in schools, colleges, and universities, and in a vast network of agencies and institutions through which Protestantism does its beneficent work in all lands. The impulses which Luther helped to realize and energize have proved everywhere the germs of civil and religious liberty from which the great democracies of the world have developed. Nor is this force yet spent. Protestantism was never so united, so impatient with non-essentials, so eager to make the religion of the spirit a mightier power among men.

"Because our war-stricken, weary world needs just what Protestantism in its best estate has to give—not an excessive individuality, not *outré* and cryptic cults, but the things that lie at the heart of Protestantism—the possibility of immediate access of the soul to God through Christ, the right of private judgment, the spirit of absolute equality before God that does away with contempt of other races and all sense of superiority arising from material possessions, which, when honestly and thoroughly practised, banishes from the earth autoeracy of every kind, whether it be military, industrial, or ecclesiastical.

"Because Protestantism itself needs a periodic infusion of new loyalty and enthusiasm. It needs to be warned against the defects of its own virtues, to maintain a proper appreciation of the place and value of the sacraments and the other institutions of the Church, not to disdain them as empty symbols, but to make them channels through which the spiritual life expresses itself and is conveyed to others. Protestantism needs also from time to time to recover that profound sense of the grace of God that animated the reformers, to realize that the Christian religion is not first of all sacramental or theological or ecclesiastical, but evangelical, in the broadest and deepest use of that term. It is while men are yet a great way off that the Father sees them as they turn their faces homeward and runs and falls on their neck and gives the kiss of welcome."

In honoring Luther we may, the writer thinks, be correcting and softening our judgment of a sister nation, with whom we are now at war:

"The fact that Luther was a German ought not to be overlooked by us at a time when the course of the rulers of that nation has put it for a time under the ban of the civilized world. The qualities that made Martin Luther good and great, that have perpetuated his influence for four hundred years, have not disappeared altogether from modern Germany. There must be still there a great number of men and women who have not forfeited their right to be considered the spiritual descendants of

the great reformer. Instead of abandoning or limiting our celebration of the Luther anniversary because we are at war with Germany we should make the occasion an opportunity of laying through prayer and the exaltation of the great spiritual truths we still hold in common the foundations of a reconciliation which, please God, shall be permanent.

"Because this is the one chance we of this generation will have to honor the man to whom the free churches of the world owe so much. Four hundredth anniversaries are rare. Let this significant one not pass unobserved. Let many a church again hear the story of Luther's life. Let many a young Christian be nerved by the example of Luther to do his own part in the seething life of our time. We are Protestants, and we are not ashamed of the fact. We are not anti-Catholic. But we are children of the Reformation and the light, the freedom and the spiritual power emanating from it we will conserve and pass on to future generations."

*The Churchman* (New York) finds the times sympathetic toward a moderated view of Luther, and notes that modern writers are very far from being inclined to accept without qualifications the eulogies passed on him by those who have placed no limits upon his originality as a religious leader. But he was "the only successful antipapalist on a large scale." He was "a revolutionist who mastered the revolution he had started." Nevertheless, this Episcopalian paper thinks it "not likely that a great deal of popular attention" will be given to the celebration of his four hundredth anniversary. We read:

"Sympathy with German religious development in its early or its latest phases since the sixteenth century is not a very powerful factor in the international *Zeitgeist* during these days when so much of the world is busily occupied in trying to give back to Germany its national limits. There should be no von Hindenburg line in appreciation of great outstanding figures in the world's history. It is time the champions of Pan-Germanism have tried to adopt Shakespeare and turn him into a representative of pure Teutonism, because, they say, no such genius could have been produced by the hybrid and degenerate Anglo-Saxon *Kultur*. But the aerial flights of the Pan-Germanists are rather subjects of admiration than imitation. Even the greatest admirers of Luther would find it hard to separate him in his temperament, in his methods, and in his achievements from the soil of which he is so characteristic a product. Luther will always remain a great German; and whatever his contribution to the world at large, that contribution was made through a German medium. Luther was, indeed, so peculiarly German that it is no easy task to give him his proper place and status in the religious development of other countries. The ecclesiastical system founded by him was not capable of being transplanted into regions where German political life, with its autoeratic ruler and its *Landeskirche*, could not exist.

"Lutheranism found a ready welcome and permanent home in all the Scandinavian countries, but even in Germany this expansion met permanent obstacles through the growth of Calvinism and through the rise of the counter-Reformation. Considering its origin and its limitations, racial and intellectual, one of the strongest proofs of the vitality of Lutheranism is seen in the American Lutheran communion. As a matter of fact, at the present day there are probably more individuals in the United States loyal to the religious ideas of Luther than in the German Empire. Calvin was a much more cosmopolitan figure than Luther, and there is nothing in Presbyterianism that attaches to it the racial limitations which seem necessarily to belong to Lutheranism. There are French Presbyterians, Scotch Presbyterians, German Presbyterians, Dutch Presbyterians, Irish Presbyterians, and American Presbyterians. In itself Lutheranism is no more international than Pan-Germanism. It may be that the flourishing state of Lutheranism in Scandinavia is as much due to personal admiration for Gustavus Adolphus as it is to any intense personal feeling toward Luther or for his contribution to religious thought."



## WHEN "CHRISTUS" GOES TO BATTLE

AT THE AGE OF FORTY-TWO, Anton Lang has been called to the colors. It is remarked by Mrs. Gertrude Atherton that a feeling of protest arises in the minds of all who saw the passion-play at Ober-Ammergau in 1910 and who hoped to see it again in 1920 with the same fine *Christus*. For "Lang is not only a thoroughly well-drilled actor, but nature presented him with a spiritual face." No doubt, observes this writer, "the German Government, with its commercial eye on the main chance, spared him as long as possible." It is well known that all the younger men of the village have gone long ago. Miss Madeline Doty gave in a recent number of *The Atlantic* a picture of the little Bavarian village as one of the saddest of places. Mrs. Atherton points out that tho the loss of Lang would be irreparable, the fact that he had eventually to go and the likelihood that he would be of small military value seem to point to a significant state of conditions in Germany. In the *New York Times*, where her letter appears, we read:

"Newspapers and others who have commented on this sacrifice of Lang, however, do not know just how significant it is. For the fact that he is a valuable commercial asset to Germany is only half of it. Lang is a consumptive. He is no more fitted to serve in the trenches, or in warfare at all, than a delicate woman.

"In 1908 I spent a fortnight in the village of Ober-Ammergau. I never wanted to see the passion-play, but I did want to know this unique village, and for the same reason that brought me there I boarded in the home of Anton Lang.

"Frau Lang charged more than any one else in that singularly unmercenary community, and was much censured for it by her neighbors. But she explained her offense against the spiritual attitude of this really Christian village very frankly to me one day.

"My husband is tubercular. He may be the *Christus* in 1910, but he never will live until 1920. What little he makes as a potter is due to the fact that he is the *Christus*, and the tourists buy of him just as they come to my *pension*. When he dies the business will vanish, and I shall get the minimum price for my rooms—if I am, indeed, able to keep this house. I have two children. I wish them to grow up healthy, to exterminate, if possible, any seeds of their father's disease they may have inherited. You will understand, then, that I must make all I can now. I must appear mercenary; I must scrimp and save. I am a mother.' . . . . .

"Others in the village told me the same thing—that with Anton Lang it was only a question of a few years. No one believed he would live as long as he has, and no doubt his admirable wife is largely responsible. I have seen few men look more frail. When he carried a trunk up-stairs he was white and

panting before he reached the top. He spent as much time as he could afford riding around on his bicycle for air and exercise.

"Now, the obvious deduction is that if Germany is ordering her consumptives out she must be pretty hard up. For all we know she may have emptied her sanatoriums on to the battlefield. Certainly no motives of humanity would deter her, possibly no reason whatever, except her dread of the caustic and irrepressible pen of Maximilian Harden—the only real man in Germany."

## BOOKS FOR THE SOLDIERS

THE INACTIVE HOURS for which Satan is supposed to have a special predilection are going to come to camp and field when our boys are mobilized. The depressing tedium and dangerous temptation of these hours might be filled by merely recreative reading, and this is an opportunity for service

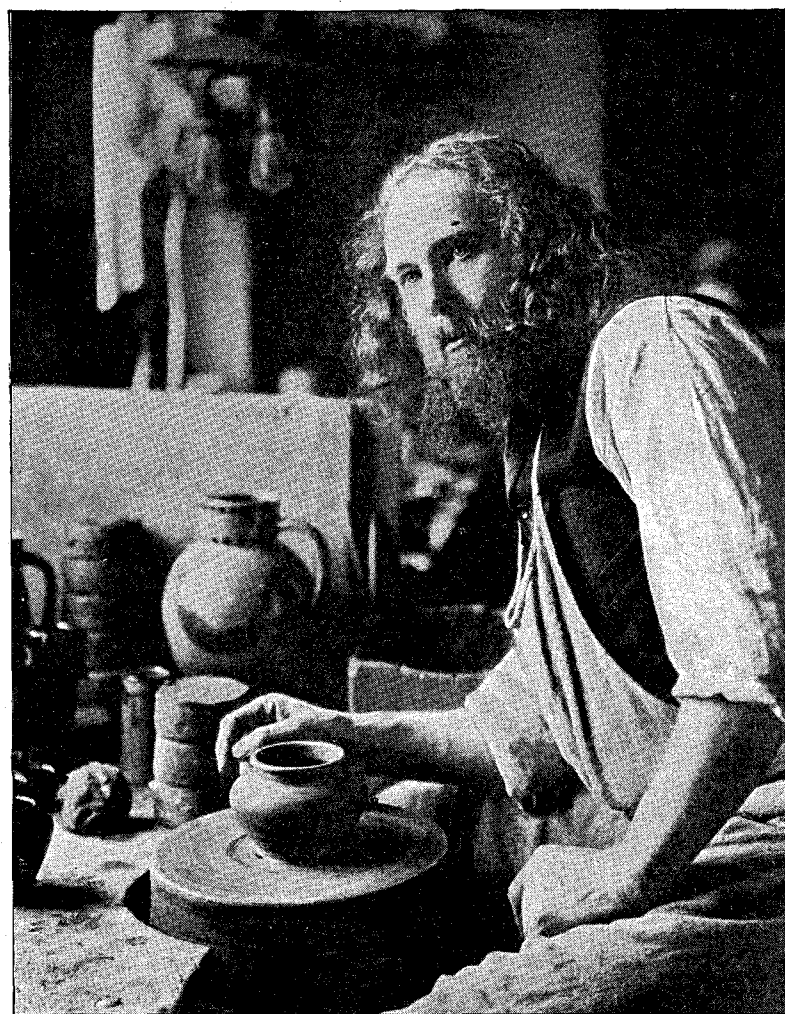
the American Library Association has already seen to belong to itself. A committee on War-Service for Libraries, under its auspices, was formed at the annual conference of the A. L. A., at Louisville, Ky., in June. This Committee, through its chairman, Dr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, sees an extraordinary opportunity—for a service distinctly appropriate, of undoubted value to the Government, and of permanent effect.

This question, whether the association can undertake the task, is being answered by the permanent "War-Service" Committee, as we learn from its frequent bulletins. It is laying plans for the expenditure of some half-million dollars in libraries at the sixteen main cantonments of the new National Army, as well as at other camps throughout the country. Close cooperation is expected with the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Colum-

bus, the Red Cross, and other organizations that may have included within their plans the distribution and use of reading-matter. We quote from the Committee's bulletins as follows:

"This Committee is meeting daily, and its first aim has been to perfect a scheme of organization that will assemble and coordinate various efforts exerted through libraries and through expert service in connection with books. The Association is anxious to help all and to compete with none, and the Committee believes that this aim can best be accomplished by seeing that those who are willing to help pull together in one direction instead of against one another in different ways. . . . .

"In preparation for these the various forms of service have been assigned to individual members of the Committee with power to associate others with themselves, thus constituting



THE POTTER WHO MUST FIGHT.

Anton Lang, the potter of Ober-Ammergau, the *Christus* of the passion-play, stricken with tuberculosis, is nevertheless obliged to fight for the Kaiser.



auxiliary committees. Upon the recommendation of these, the actual activity of the main committee will be organized. . . . .

"Librarians who are anxious to serve are asked to bear in mind that more can be accomplished at the outset by making haste slowly than by rushing into whatever form of local activity may seem to present itself. It would be especially unfortunate to make immediate appeals to the public for contributions of material, service, or money, which would exhaust its interest and abilities before a general appeal could be made from a centrally organized service.

"In the meantime, the preliminary report points out various opportunities of which it will be quite proper for individual libraries or for the State commissions to take advantage, such as giving the use of buildings for organization work, the compilation of lists and other exploitation of material in book collections, and the diffusion of war-information, especially of that issued officially by the general Government."

In a still later bulletin the Committee announces its decision to recognize various forms of group-activity among librarians, to print at once a "war-manual" for libraries, telling them what to do and what not to do in the present emergency, and to adopt tentative plans for library buildings in the cantonments. We read:

"The principal group recognized in the work was that of a few enthusiastic librarians who are also food-experts, being connected with the United States Department of Agriculture, with State boards, or with the agricultural departments of universities. To do whatever possible to avert or modify the food-shortage which experts assure us is impending, this group, now recognized as the Committee on the Distribution of Food Information, will begin work at once, under the chairmanship of Miss C. R. Barnett, of the Department of Agriculture, to inform libraries of valuable printed matter on food-conservation, utilization, and the prevention of waste; to see that they obtain it promptly, and to aid them in making it available to those readers who need it most. . . . .

"The cantonment libraries will be erected under the charge of the Committee on Camp Libraries, whose chairman is Edwin H. Anderson, Director of the New York Public Library. The Committee decided tentatively that they might properly consist of frame structures about 40 by 120 feet, including principally a large open-shelf room to shelve about 6,000 books. Considering that at least 40 per cent. of the stock would be continually in circulation, this would give a total capacity of about 10,000 volumes. . . . With the requirement of 160,000 volumes for the sixteen main cantonments and as many more for the smaller camps and stations throughout the country, and with the necessary expenses of equipment and administration, it is estimated that at least \$250,000 would be required, besides the cost of buildings as stated above. Much may be saved by large gifts of books or by offers of volunteer service."

The committee is not limiting its activities to services to be rendered to the fighting forces, but desires to contribute equally to the millions of readers who will be left behind. It is proposing, through an active subcommittee, to celebrate a Library War-Service Week in September next, to emphasize by all possible means of publicity the aid that libraries can give the public in comprehending the war, in molding public opinions regarding it, and in furnishing information about its progress and aims.

**SUNDAY'S REVISED FIGURES**—The final figures announced by the William A. Sunday Evangelistic Association as covering the New York converts fall somewhat short of the newspaper computation. The New York *World* declares:

"The men and women trail-hitters who signed cards giving their names, addresses, and a definite pledge to lead a better life numbered, the association's tally shows, 65,915.

"This figure is considerably below the count made by the newspapers—with a comptometer—of every person who went forward and took Billy's hand. That total was 98,948, but it included—as was expected by Billy and his associates—a great number who went up the trail out of curiosity, or as a stunt, or just to get a good look at the soul-saver. It included also many who, in the confusion, were not reached by the secretaries who distributed cards. The 65,915 were the serious, sincere persons who really sought to be made better."

## AN ECONOMY TO AVOID

**W**AR-TIME DEMANDS on purse and bank-account must be met at the same time when we face the need for sharp economies in personal and household expenditures. Yet there is one saving it would be tragic to make because of war-conditions, and that is in what we give to the Church. Solemn warning against such short-sighted prudence is issued by *The Continent* (Chicago), which holds that not to save on one's gifts just as on home and personal outlay will require in most cases "a spirit of courage fully comparable with the spirit of the soldier who exchanges the ease and safety of home for the hardships of camp life and the dangers of battles." This Presbyterian weekly admits that most people will think at first blush that it is only right that customary charities should be reduced in proportion to the cut in living-expenses, and such an equation is generous in contrast to the selfishness that will give nothing to anybody else until every personal want is supplied. Nevertheless, *The Continent* avers that "if this is to be the common rule of the Christians of the United States, the unvarnished truth is that disaster is promised for the Church in America and for its work throughout the world." Hence, the high courage needed by the Church layman for the current crisis imposes on him, according to *The Continent*, the candid facing of this question:

"Is it more important for me and mine to live on in full comfort or for the Church of our Christ to live on with strength unabated?"

"For certainly it is as plain as a pikestaff that if Christian families begin to economize on their benevolences, then Church boards and cognate charities will be obliged to reduce their work.

"And the result manifestly will be not simply a slackening of religious and charitable endeavor for the period of the war, but a disorganization and prostration and discouragement that will require long years after the war to repair.

"Abandonment, or even depletion of the efforts which are now projecting Christian energy from American churches into every corner of our own land, into every quarter of the non-Christian world, and into every phase of the social evolution of our times, will lose in all these directions ground that would have to be rewon at great cost. Simple arrest of missionary effort, which would leave the Church free to begin again following the war just where it left off, is thinkable theoretically, but impossible practically.

"To stop advancing is not to stand still but to retreat."

Not in great Church councils but in the households of Christians throughout the land, *The Continent* goes on to say, must be answered the question whether those who are sworn to uphold Christianity can dare to let its force diminish in such a time as this? The world that is to be reconstructed after the war should have ready for its service all Christian instrumentalities at the top notch of efficiency and not a shattered wreck of machinery which the Church had not had the spirit or power to preserve intact. But the greatest question of all, we are told, is this:

"Does Jesus Christ expect of those who serve him more or less consecration of powers and possessions at a time when danger is great and opportunity expanding than in times of normal and routine conditions? . . . . .

"In the face of perils and disasters that threaten the life of the nation, the nation spends more, not less, than it has been spending. It requires more, not less, by way of sacrifice from its people. Most of all, it enlarges its demands upon the life and livelihood of the patriot at the very moment the life and livelihood of his own household are most imperiled.

"If the Christian soldier measures up at all to the soldier of the state, he will respond to the Church's demand in the same spirit that the citizen of the Republic answers the call of the nation.

"For himself and his own he will do as well as he may. But for needs beyond himself and his own he will do the utmost that unselfish public duty requires, regardless of private privation.

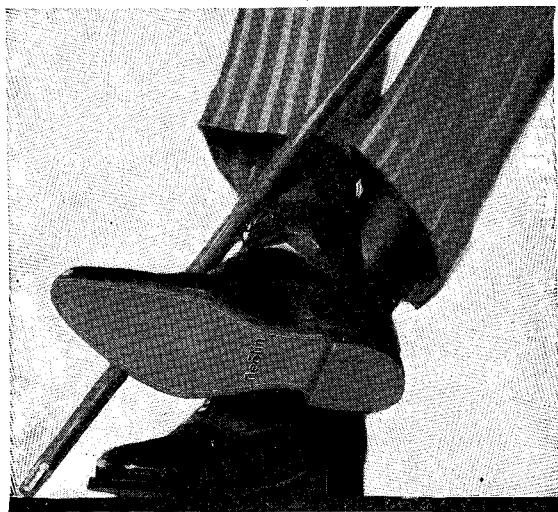
"And if that rule prevails in every home dedicated to the kingdom of God, it will mean this:

"All necessary economy in costs of household living.

"No economy at all in the outgo of benevolence."



# There's no "Perhaps" about Neolin Saving. It often Halves Shoe Bills



## Neolin

Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

### Better than Leather



Neolin Sole worn one-sixth through in 33 days—on right foot of experimenter.

Leather Sole worn clean through in 33 days, on left foot of experimenter.

TAKE the average leather soles you have been using. Multiply this lasting capacity by *two*. That will approximately give you the wear of a Neolin-soled shoe. But only approximately.

Mr. Chas. A. Pierson, C. S., of San Diego, Cal., writes telling how his Neolin Soles wore *three* times longer than the leather soles on his \$5 shoes. And *five* times longer than those on his \$4.50 shoes. And more than this:—Neolin appearance frequently does not even suffer after a nine months' wearing, as the following letter sufficiently indicates:

OTTO C. RADDE, SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION  
7903 EUCLID AVENUE, CLEVELAND, OHIO

April 20th, 1917

Gentlemen:—Nine months ago I had a pair of Neolin Soles put upon a pair of my shoes. Ever since then I have been walking on these shoes practically every day and all day. Furthermore I don't even notice that they are worn at all. They look, in fact, as if they had been worn about a week—just long enough to get the newness off. It is almost incomprehensible that a sole could wear like that.

(Signed) OTTO C. RADDE

Neolin's other better-than-leather qualities: — Absolute water-tightness. A remarkable pliancy and a foot-ease "like walking on a nice, soft lawn." A won't creak or crack or scratch the floor quality.

Neolin is not rubber—though as flexible and as waterproof. It is not a substitute for leather. It is simply a sole-wear advancement.

Buy Neolin Soles on your next pair of new shoes. Insist on *synthetic Neolin Soles*—don't be satisfied with "composition" or "fibre" attempts at imitation. Remember your dealer easily can get Neolin Soles. In black—white—tan. For grown-ups and children. *Mark* that mark; stamp it on your memory: Neolin

—the trade symbol for a never changing quality product of

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company  
Akron, Ohio

## CURRENT POETRY

*THE MIDLAND*, which has as its subtitle "A Magazine of the Middle West," practises war-economy by putting its May, June, and July issues in one cover. The result is a magazine rich in good things, especially in poetry of a highly intellectual kind, the poetry of thought and character rather than the poetry of imagination and melody. We select for quotation one of two "University Sketches," by Howard M. Jones. We feel that Mr. Jones has not given a satisfactory portrait of typical librarians, or indeed of any librarians whom we have ever seen, but we believe that there might be such librarians as he describes, and furthermore we believe that Mr. Jones has written an original and interesting poem.

## LIBRARIANS

BY HOWARD M. JONES

A bare-walled room; a counter at one end;  
The ages, cataloged and ticketed  
On neatly printed cards of black and red,  
Piled up in cases, down the floor extend;

Four windows shoulder through the whitewashed  
walls,  
Whereby the sunlight on the dusty floor  
And littered tables, to the restless door  
From morn till night perpetually crawls;

Above the desk, implacable, immune  
From all the little hates which stir the place,  
Sardonically with barren, sphinxlike face  
A clock beats out the hours from noon till noon.

No rest nor respite in the changing room—  
The door perpetually swings to and fro,  
Perpetually the students come and go,  
Perpetually the clock ticks on like doom.

This is the library, and in this place,  
Breasting the feverish flow of futile time,  
With something in them timeless and sublime,  
Unmoved, unchangeable in act or face,

Behind the desk stand the librarians,  
Bleak women, spare and angular and thin,  
Impersonal as God or Death, and in  
Their eyes and on each masklike countenance

Sits changeless irony to watch your whim.  
You ask for Shakespeare and no more, no less  
Than if an equal fervor you express  
For something dull and dead, you get of him.

They parcel time with scornful eyes and hand  
Unpitying; Assyria and Rome  
Are one thing to them, and the muses' home  
Coequal with statistics of tilled land.

They pile the centuries like building-blocks,  
And nest dead Cæsar with a magazine;  
Indecently behind an office screen  
They watch the masters numbered up like stocks.

Leveling all things in a catalog,  
They yield, and now withhold, imperial kings  
From any giggling girl who blithely rings  
For pilots in her intellectual fog.

To sport with dead men as these women do—  
Is it so strange they look a little mad?  
Is it so strange they look profoundly sad,  
And life is subtly comic to their view?

They look above the foolish ways of men,  
Cosmic and elemental things; their eyes  
Inscrutably are old and very wise.  
I think I shall behold that look again!

For if, being dead, I walk the dead men's way  
Far on the windy prairies of the night,  
And suddenly within a shaft of light  
I meet the triune Fates who watch us play,

The awful faces will not look so strange  
Of those with lips compressed who see us strain,  
Their eyes sardonic with a world of pain,  
Contemptuous of the little rooms we range.

Contemptuous and pitiful of man's  
Interminable quest, those goddesses—  
What will they be—what are they more or less  
Than all eternity's librarians?

To a recent issue of *The Bellman* Mrs. Coates contributes this characteristically deeply thought and carefully chiseled sonnet. The feminine rimes in the sestet are splendidly effective.

## THE SMILE OF REIMS

BY FLORENCE EARLE COATES

"The Smile," they called her,—*"La So.rire"*; and fair—  
A sculptured angel on the northern door  
Of the Cathedral's west façade—she wore  
Through the long centuries of toil and care  
That smile, mysteriously wrought and rare,  
As if she saw brave visions evermore—  
Kings, and an armored Maid who lilies bore,  
And all the glories that had once been there.

How like to thee, her undefeated Land!  
Wounded by bursting shells, a little space  
Broken she lay beneath her ancient portal;  
But lifted from the earth with trembling hand,  
Victorious, still glowed upon her face  
Thy smile, heroic France, love-given and immortal!

*Collier's* prints in a recent issue a stirring patriotic song, for which a tune has been written by Mr. Roy Wett, a nephew of the late Digby Bell. The idea is good and the rhythm is strong, and if the tune is appropriate the song may become a valued part of our treasury of patriotic music.

## HYMN OF FREEDOM

BY MARY PERRY KING

Unfurl the flag of Freedom,  
Fling far the bugle blast!  
There comes a sound of marching  
From out the mighty past.  
Let every peak and valley  
Take up the valiant cry:  
Where, beautiful as morning,  
Our banner cuts the sky.

Free-born to peace and justice,  
We stand to guard and save  
The liberty of manhood,  
The faith our fathers gave.  
Then soar aloft, Old Glory,  
And tell the waiting breeze  
No law but Right and Mercy  
Shall rule the Seven Seas.

No hate is in our anger,  
No vengeance in our wrath,  
We hold the line of freedom  
Across the tyrant's path.  
Where'er oppression vaunteth  
We loose the sword once more  
To stay the feet of conquest,  
And pray an end of war.

Here is a tender and dignified war-poem, the sort of thing that has succeeded the poems of hate of which we had too much during 1914 and 1915. We take it from the *Toronto Globe*.

## THEY SHALL RETURN

BY J. LEWIS MILLIGAN

They shall return when the wars are over,  
When battles are memories dim and far;  
Where guns now stand shall be corn and clover,  
Flowers shall bloom where the blood-drops are.

They shall return with laughing faces,  
Limbs that are lithe and hearts new-born;  
Yea, we shall see them in old home-places,  
Lovelier yet in the light of morn.

Quick  
and Easy—no work at all to serve  
Grape-Nuts food.

Many and many a housewife has been captivated by the helpful convenience of this delicious food.

Just open the package, and there it is—ready to eat—fresh, crisp, and appetizing!

Add cream or good milk, and you have a dish that is unrivalled in food-strength—all the goodness of whole wheat and barley, including their mineral elements so essential to sturdy health.

## Grape-Nuts

is ideal food for hot weather; easy to digest, delicious, economical—a saver of time and labor.

Every table  
should have its  
daily ration of this  
famous food.

"There's a Reason"



Dream not they die, tho their bodies perish;  
Spirits like theirs, so free and brave,  
Go on to conquer and vitally flourish  
Spite of the sword and the grasping grave.

They shall return when the wars are over,  
When battles are memories dim and far;  
Where guns now stand shall be corn and clover,  
Flowers shall bloom where the blood-drops are—  
They shall return!

The poem that follows has, in addition to its literary merit, real historical importance. Written by the foremost living poet of the South, the poet-laureate of the United Confederate Veterans' Association, it was read in Washington by Gen. George P. Harrison, Commander of the United Confederate Veterans, during his annual address to that society. It was also read at a meeting of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. It is destined to be read at many other patriotic meetings in the South, and to find a place in all anthologies of poems associated with our nation's history.

### UNION

BY VIRGINIA FRAZER BOYLE

Out of the mists and the storms of the years,  
Out of the glory of triumph and tears,  
Out of the ashes of hope and of fears,  
The Old South still leads on.

She is bringing to-day what her hands have wrought,  
What her mother's heart at her knee has taught—  
Her treasure of time that her blood has bought—  
To lay at the nation's feet.

Not the tattered things which she waves to-day—  
Not the Stars and Bars she has laid away,  
Nor the bended forms in their coats of gray—  
Her wondrous pledge to the past;

But the spirit that stirs through the dust of the grave,  
Wherever the flags of the Union wave;  
The valor the God of her heroes gave  
To freedom and liberty.

She comes with the cry that led her on,  
When freedom and liberty first were born—  
And the name of her peerless Washington—  
The rugged strength of her days.

She has kept unmixed, through her years of pain,  
America's blood in its purest vein;  
As she gave to the past, she gives again,  
For the glory of her land.

With a patriot's faith in the days to be,  
She is pressing the seal of destiny  
With the fame of her Jackson and her Lee  
The heritage of her sons.

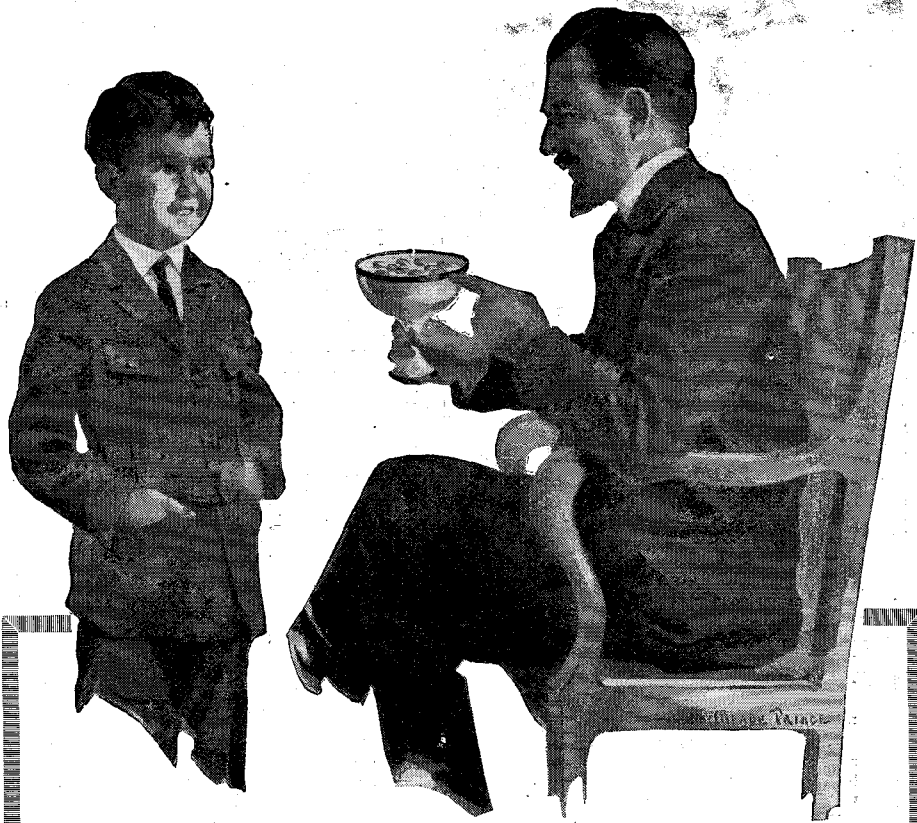
And she sees in her ruddy boy to-day,  
In his khaki coat, her lad in gray,  
And back of the drums her heartstrings play,  
When the bugles shout and call.

But her mother-love is not dismayed—  
She has laid her treasure unafraid  
On the shrine where the sad-eyed Lincoln prayed  
That the Union might not break.

How they troop, that host that can never die!  
A nation's heroes passing by—  
The spirits that brook nor earth nor sky—  
For the deathless dead have heard:

They are marching out with a shadowy lance,  
With the sons of sons to the fields of France;  
And they stand at the guns while the bullets glance,  
Where England fights to win.

Oh! hallowed earth of the brave and the free—  
Oh! pledges of life and of liberty—  
They are keeping the tryst on the land and the sea,  
Of a nation forever one!



## Where the Doctor and the Boy Agree

Every doctor, we think, if asked about boy-food, will advise Puffed Wheat and Rice.

For these are Prof. Anderson's scientific foods. They are whole grains made wholly digestible. Every food cell is exploded. Every atom feeds.

Doctors stand for whole-grain diet. And no other method so fits whole grains for food.

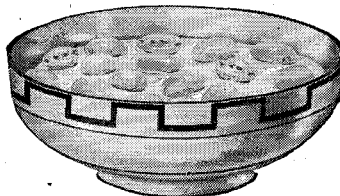
But most boys, also, if asked what they liked best, would say Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice.

For these are food confections. They are bubbles of grain, toasted and flavory, puffed to eight times normal size. To most boys they are more than mealtime dainties. They carry bagfuls, doused with melted butter, when they go to play.

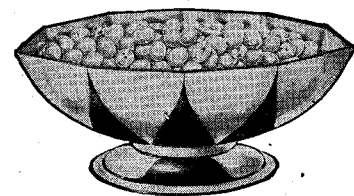
Don't be stingy with these foods on which doctors and boys agree. Whole-grain foods are all too scarce in the ordinary diet. Let Puffed Grains supply them. Not for breakfast only, but at any time and in any way in which the children like them.

In this hot weather—this dairy-dish time—keep all three kinds on hand.

**Puffed Wheat**      **Puffed Rice**  
and Corn Puffs  
Each 15c Except in Far West

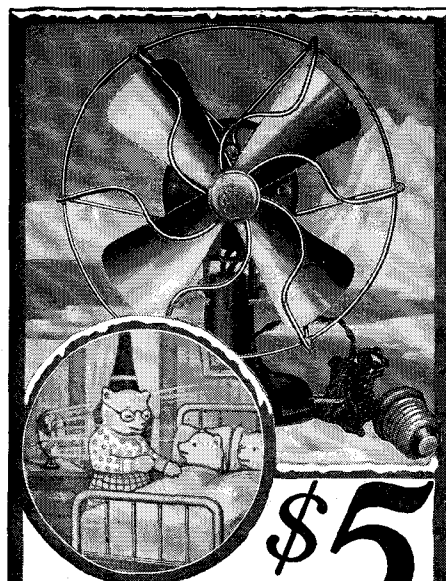


Float in Every  
Bowl of Milk



Keep Them Handy  
for Hungry Boys

(1620)



There's lots more sweltering heat coming, so don't try to get along another day without Polar Cub, the famous \$5 individual fan.

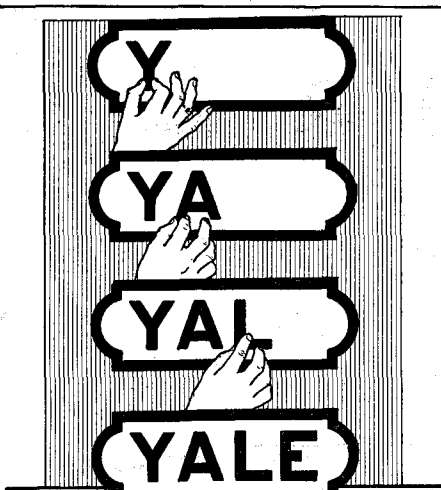
He will bring you cool relief day or night, no matter how hot it is.

He's only waiting for your \$5 (in Canada, \$7.50)—such a little sum! And he'll run six hours for only one cent! Get him before the heat gets you.

Fully guaranteed at any electrical or hardware store. If not at your dealer's, write us.

**THE A. C. GILBERT COMPANY**  
323 Blatchley Ave., New Haven, Conn.  
Canadian Representatives:  
MENZIES & CO., Limited, Toronto, Ontario

**Polar Cub**  
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.  
**Electric Fan**



Every Yale product is a standard product — and every Yale product bears the name "Yale" as a guarantee of its quality.

**The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.**  
New York City  
Canadian Yale & Towne Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont.

**LOCKS AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE**

## PERSONAL GLIMPSES

### THAT SUBMARINE-ATTACK

SOME people are so miffed over the muddled accounts of the submarine-attack on our transports that they are beginning to have strong doubts about the whole affair. If the periscope seen in Hampton Roads a few days ago was an oyster-stake, maybe the submarines were whales. But as the smoke of controversy clears and the facts emerge, it becomes evident that only the "embroidery" supplied in Washington has been carried away by the fire of criticism. The attack was the real thing, and the fine phrases might better have been left out. When Mr. Creel's report reached the American people it was full of newspaper "color," so full in fact that the joyous public read a regular Fourth of July account of an engagement with a huge swarm of enemy submarines which were successfully beaten off. Nevertheless, there were two "very pretty fights," declares a correspondent of the *New York Times*, who gives the account as received from one of the gunners, which ought to be pretty authentic. He says:

It was just past midnight. The flotilla was sweeping through a calm sea, miles from the point of debarkation, and tense nerves were beginning to relax.

The sky was cloudy and the moon obscured, but the phosphorescence of water, common in those latitudes at this season, marked the prow and wake of the advancing ships with lines of smoky flame. It was this, perhaps, that saved us from disaster—this and the keenness of American eyes and the straightness of American shooting.

From the high-flung superstructure of a big ship one of the eager lookouts (the watch had just been changed and the newcomers were on the *qui vive* for danger) noted an unwelcome line of shining foam on the port bow. In a second he realized that here at last was the reality of peril. It could be nothing else than the periscope of a submarine.

The Germans were not less swift in action. Almost at the moment that the alarm was given a gleaming line of bubbles, scarce twenty feet from the bow of one of the transports, wherein thousands were sleeping unconscious, announced the torpedo with its fatal burden of explosive. Then, as my informant said:

"Hell broke loose. Our (the big ship's) helm was jammed over. Firing every gun available, we swung in a wide circle out of line to the left. A smaller ship slipt into our place and from what the lookout told me I think one of her shells must have landed almost right above the submarine. But they are almost impossible to hit when submerged and the periscope is no target anyway.

"They fired three, if not four, torpedoes. It was God's mercy that they all went astray among so many of our ships. One passed just astern. As you see, our helm jamming was absolutely providential.

"Naturally the old — acted quite differently from what the *Boches* expected;

otherwise they might have got us. It was simply extraordinary. We drove right at them (really, I suppose, the safest thing to do, as the bow gives the smallest mark to shoot at) and it seems to have rattled Brother *Boche* considerably. After all, we draw enough water to smash a submarine at a level of the periscope awash, and no doubt he did not care to wait for us. Or perhaps a lucky shot disposed of him. We can't be certain either way. Anyhow, he disappeared, and we saw no more of him.

"The whole business lasted only about a minute and a half. I know, because one of those Easterners from somewhere in Maine (the speaker boasted California origin) coolly timed the mix-up, with a stopwatch. But, believe me, it added more than that to my life.

"While the thing was happening I had no time for anything but to attend to my job. Afterward I found myself sweating and my breast heaving as if I had run five miles. The other boys told me the same thing, but we got a compliment on the rapidity with which the guns were served, so I guess it didn't interfere any with our action."

A second attack was made the next morning. Every one on the transports was excitedly talking of the thrilling events of the night, says the *Times* correspondent when—

Suddenly there came a wild yell from one of the leading transports. Tho the "jackies" affect to dispute it, I was assured that it was a far-sighted youngster from Arizona (a "blessed new-joined rookie," as a comrade here who told me termed him) who first descried and thus announced the deadly line of bubbles.

No periscope was visible this time, and for the first moments those on the bridges of the attendant destroyers were incredulous. Then the unmistakable bubble line, clean across the bows, put the certainty of danger beyond question.

Once again fortune favored us. The submarine was in front instead of in the deadliest position, on the flank toward the rear. Perhaps the *U-boat* commander was rattled by the magnitude of his opportunity. Perhaps one of his excited pirates let fly too soon. Anyway, it is agreed by experts that he would have been far more dangerous had he waited unseen until part at least of the flotilla had passed beyond him.

Dearly did the Germans pay for their error. Like a striking rattlesnake one of our destroyers darted between a couple of the transports. Her nose was so deep in the sea as to be almost buried, while a great wave at the stern threw a shower of spray on soldiers massed at the transport's bow. One of them told me he thought the commander was crazy.

"Why," said he, "he ran her right along the line of bubbles like a hound following a trail." I said, "God help 'em! The next one will get 'em for sure!"

But that young naval officer knew what he was about. As he flashed at nearly forty miles an hour across the spot where the Commander judged the submarine was hidden, he gave orders, and this one certainly fulfilled expectations. A column of smoke and foam rose a hundred feet in the air, and in the waterspout that followed it the soldiers on the nearest transport (she had swung in a headlong curve to the left)





## Reliability-Dispatch— Foolproofness—in these axles

**T**HE people clamor for news. They demand the *newest* news—quick! This demand for never-fail reliability is hard on many motor trucks—because they have rear axles, *unsuited*, even for ordinary truck loads. They have modified *pleasure-car* axles!

In newspaper delivery the loads are *heavy* and the service drastically *severe*. *Pleasure-car* axles *can't* stand such loads and such work *together*.

It takes TRUCK axles, with a steel, load-carrying *I-Beam*, and a *separate* driving member, to stand *racking* news delivery.

One of the biggest western newspapers has a great fleet of Torbensen-equipped trucks. They have averaged over seventy thousand miles each. Their service has been reliable, prompt, foolproof. They deliver on time.

And this has been the experience of Torbensen Drive users in every industry.

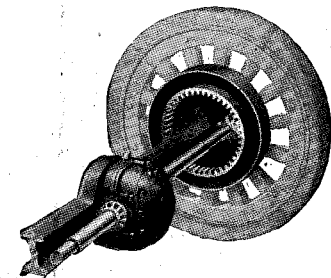
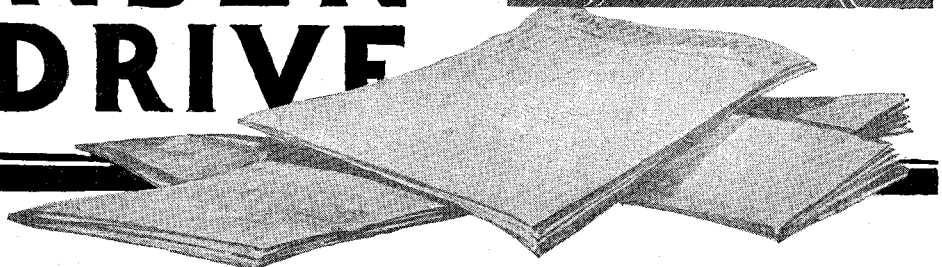
Insist on truck-saving, gas-saving, tire-saving, money-saving TORBENSEN DRIVE. You can get *make-good* trucks regularly equipped with it.

THE TORBENSEN AXLE CO.  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

# TORBENSEN

Internal-Gear

# TRUCK DRIVE



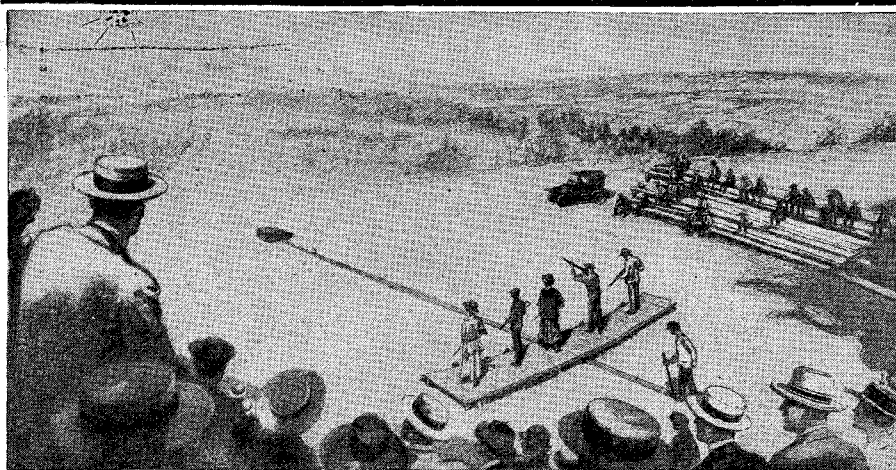
**T**HE I-Beam carries *all* the load. The differential and jack-shafts exclusively do *all* the driving. The differential is securely fastened into the large opening in the expanded part of the I-Beam. So these two units—each with *distinct* functions and *neither* interfering in *any* way with the *other*—are held together in *practically* perfect, *permanent* alignment.

This is Torbensen Drive. It is rapidly becoming the standard motor-truck drive.

Torbensen Drive is *lighter*, by half, than any other type of drive. And it is emphatically *stronger* and *longer-wearing*. Torbensen Drive pays for itself quickly in better truck performance.

Largest Builder in the World  
of Rear Axles for Motor Trucks





## Outguessing the flying disc—

There's always an uncertainty about trapshooting. That's what makes it such good sport.

It is the *judging* where the clay pigeon will be and the *timing* of your shot that make the sport exciting; you never actually shoot at the target; you shoot where you think the target *will* be.

### Easy to "get onto"

At the traps you always find an "old hand" glad to stand by and coach you while you shoot your first string. You will soon "get onto" the flying targets.

Once you fit a Winchester to your shoulder and "get onto" the flying target you are a confirmed trapshooter. You will be surprised, too, at the amount of fun you can get for the money.

There is undoubtedly a club in your own neighborhood where you can start right in. But if the trapshooters in your neighborhood haven't organized yet, write to us and we will help get the club started.

### Starting the sport right—the gun to use

To start trapshooting right it is most important to get the right sort of gun.

To handle well, and permit quick and accurate pointing, a gun must be properly balanced. It must not be muzzle-heavy or have too much of its weight in the breech or in the stock.

### The choice of those who know

On account of its safety, strength, lightness and balance, the beauty of its lines, the mechanical correctness of its design, the Winchester shotgun has been classed by critical experts "The Perfect Gun." It is the choice of trapshooters the country over. Its action is smooth and sure and its ejection positive.

The Winchester shotgun is made in both the hammer and hammerless

models. The Model 12, hammerless, is made in the standard 12 and 16 gauges and also in the lighter 20 gauge—more popular with women and new shooters because of its lightness and very slight recoil. The ammunition for the 20 gauge gun costs less.

Model 97, 12 and 16 gauge, is made for those who prefer a slide forearm repeating gun with a hammer. It is practically the same as the Model 12 but with hammer action.

### What the name "Winchester" means

The Winchester Company makes a gun that cannot be duplicated by any other manufacturer.

No Winchester barrel varies one one-thousandth of an inch from a straight line, or one one-thousandth of an inch in thickness or diameter. Winchester craftsmanship is based on fine watchmakers' standards.

Every gun or rifle that bears the name "Winchester" is fired over fifty times with excess loads for strength, smooth action, and accuracy.

All Winchester barrels are finished by the Bennett process, which gives the barrel a finish that lasts a lifetime.

The same care that is taken with Winchester guns is taken in making Winchester ammunition. The two are made for each other.

This care in manufacturing explains why Winchester are used by expert shooters everywhere.

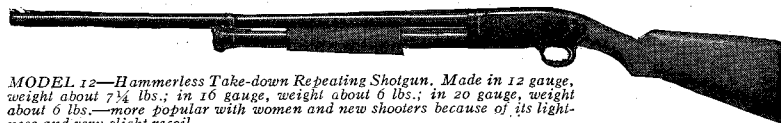
### Write for the Winchester catalog

For more detailed description of these guns ask your dealer for the new 1917 Winchester catalog, or send direct to us for it.

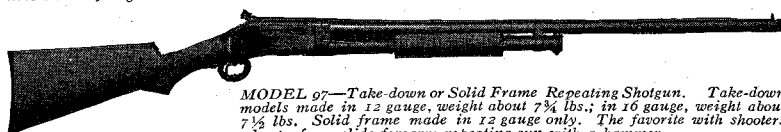
We have prepared an interesting illustrated booklet on the Sport of Trapshooting. Your dealer can supply you with one, or we will send you a copy free upon request.

Find out about trapshooting at once. Go out to the club next Saturday and get started.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.  
Dept. 63 New Haven, Conn.



MODEL 12—Hammerless Take-down Repeating Shotgun. Made in 12 gauge, weight about 7½ lbs.; in 16 gauge, weight about 6 lbs.; in 20 gauge, weight about 6 lbs.—more popular with women and new shooters because of its lightness and very slight recoil.



MODEL 97—Take-down or Solid Frame Repeating Shotgun. Take-down models made in 12 gauge, weight about 7½ lbs.; in 16 gauge, weight about 7½ lbs. Solid frame made in 12 gauge only. The favorite with shooters who prefer a slide forearm repeating gun with a hammer.

# WINCHESTER

World Standard Guns and Ammunition

distinguished clearly pieces of wood and steel, and some dark-blue fragments that a moment before had been living men.

Any uncertainty was impossible.

Transport after transport passed through floating oil, streaked with slimy red and patched with wreckage. This submarine, at least, had timed his hour too well. He had met the American flotilla as he was ordered, but never would he report his achievement.

As in all tragedies, the note of comedy was not wanting. It was supplied by a negro stevedore on one of the largest transports. This ducky had been throughout the voyage especially apprehensive concerning submarines, and when the supreme moment came he, at least, was determined to miss no opportunity.

As the cry of alarm rang out a black figure made one huge leap to the mast and shinned up the rigging as if the devil was at his heels. When the excitement was over an officer called up: "Hullo, there, you come down. It's all over now."

But the occupant of the masthead knew better. Said he:

"Me come down there? Man, I won't neevah come down. You can be drowned if you likes, but I stays here. I tell you, sah, I'se going to save mah life, I is."

Americans should be glad, says the *Times* account, that her soldiers and sailors were not found wanting when they met for the first time this cruelest of war's alarms; and a French officer remarked when he heard the story of the voyage of the transports:

"If your boys can come through such an experience without losing their heads, we can be sure there will be no panics in the American Army. This war is terrible for new troops, and I know it, but I would sooner pass through a Verdun battle a second time than be waked from sleep by a submarine alarm on the Atlantic."

### VENIZELOS, THE MAN WHO GUESSED RIGHT

A MAN has to be a pretty good guesser to mix in politics anywhere, but in Greece, well, we all know what happened to Socrates, and he was one of the wisest inhabitants the planet ever had. Constantine thought he had everything fixt up shipshape when he married the Kaiser's sister, but he guessed wrong. He certainly thought he had the best of Venizelos, who had to get out of town to escape arrest, but Venizelos is now Premier and is telling the new King what to do, while Constantine is being supported by his wife's relatives. Venizelos guessed right, after all. We get a little side-light on his mental equipment when we learn that he speaks six languages perfectly. Some of us haven't mastered one yet. His Greek is classic in quality, and he has sought earnestly to preserve it in its purity. The language of the Turk is not included in the six in which he is proficient, for he hates the people so deeply that he has never learned their tongue. Says the *Minneapolis Journal*:

Greeks have a way of describing Veni-



zelos as a male "La Gioconda." He wears the perpetual and unrevealing smile of the Leonardo da Vinci portrait. He is cool and deliberate, unlike most of his fellow countrymen. He is blue-eyed and quiet, more like a northern Italian, preferably a Piedmontese.

Yet this is all a misconception. This native of Crete, who has made Greece a modern nation, by ancestry, education, and aspiration is a pure Hellenic. His ancestral home lies at the foot of the Acropolis, in Athens—certainly nothing could be more Greek than that. Here his forefathers were living when the Italian admiral, Morosini, in 1687, bombarded and almost destroyed the Parthenon. One of his ancestors, afterward canonized as Saint Philothea Venezela, was beaten to death by the Turks in 1589 and is buried in the cathedral at Athens.

In the last three centuries the family has done much traveling. It had for many years a large estate at Pylos, in the Peloponnesus; thence it moved to Crevata, in Sparta, and thence to the much suffering island of Crete. Venizelos was only twenty years old when he was elected one of the eight minority members in the unrestful Chamber of Deputies in Crete.

A little later he organized the Cretan rebellion, much on the plan of the Ulstermen in Ireland. They took up arms against Turkey to get away and against Greece to get in. At one time and another they fought England, France, Turkey, Greece, and Italy, and were, of course, soundly defeated. Nevertheless, they made themselves so unpleasant for every one that Crete finally was admitted as an integral part of the Grecian state.

Recognized as the strong man of the "Great Greek Island," Venizelos arrived in Athens in 1909, invited thither not only by the military league but also by the veteran politician, Dragoumis, the solidest and least compromising figure in Greek parliamentary life at that time.

Under the leadership of Venizelos difficulties were smoothed away as by magic. The military league dissolved, its ablest leaders being taken into the Cabinet.

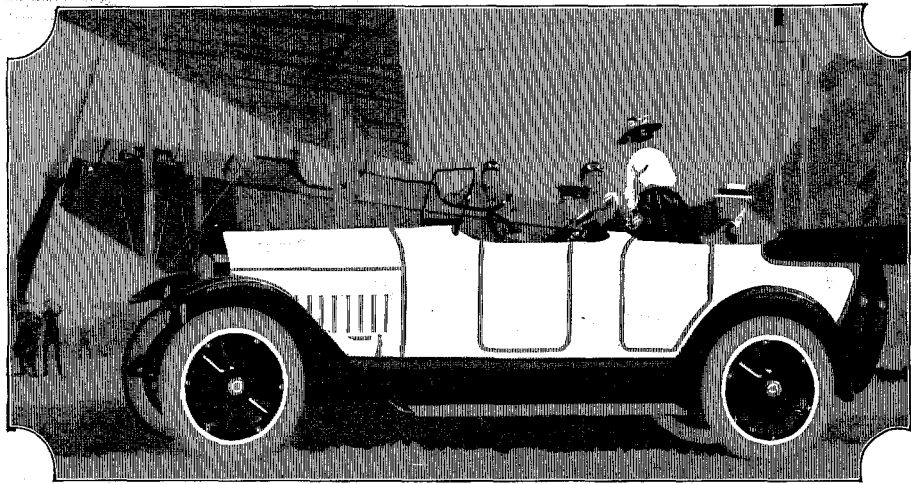
A few months later Venizelos became Prime Minister. In five years he almost rebuilt Greece. He crushed a little of the graft with which the state reeks, he bettered the laws, cleaned the administration of justice, and started the state in the path of modernity. He strengthened the University of Athens and created more than 200 new municipal schools. He enlarged and increased the efficiency of the police and the postal and telegraph services and organized a new ministry which dealt with trade, industry, and agriculture.

Other reforms have quite an American ring. He adopted a state scheme of workmen's compensations and insurance and passed laws regulating the working-conditions and working-hours of men and women. He exerted all his influence to encourage art and literature; he decorated writers and showed great interest in the theater and the opera.

When a revolutionist in the mountains of Crete, Venizelos had whiled away the idle hours by learning English, a language which he now speaks perfectly, and he seldom attended a session of Parliament in Athens without a copy of a Greek classic in his pocket.

The Balkan wars and then the outbreak of the world-war in 1914 found

"Our users have put it to all manner of service; it has unfailingly made good."



The Twelve-Cylinder

# National

A Deservedly Popular Car

National sales this year far exceed anything in our experience; the number of National buyers is larger than anything we have ever known.

The average sales increase recorded throughout the country is something more than 61 per cent.

Credit for a portion of this increase is due, of course, to the position National holds in the industry.

Credit for another portion of it is due to the outstanding beauty and elegance of present National models.

But credit for the major portion of it is directly and unmistakably due to the ability, the efficiency and the economy of our new twelve-cylinder car.

We believe this new twelve-cylinder National will outperform any genuinely "stock" car in the world.

We have tested it under every conceivable condition; our users have put it to all manner of service; it has unfailingly made good.

It is an uncommon car in the best sense of the term—it will travel straightaways, climb hills, thread traffic, cover rough country, with greater speed, comfort and sureness than cars of any previous type.

It will do these things at a minimum of effort and expense.

Tire mileage on this new National is exceptionally high, due to its smooth progress. Gasoline consumption is exceedingly low, due to an appliance developed by National which saves fuel.

From every standpoint, it is a car you are proud to drive. In any company, it is a car you will be glad you own.

A complete range of body styles in both Twelve- and Six-cylinder models

The Six \$1850 The Twelve \$2250

WHEELBASE 128 INCHES

7-Passenger Touring Car  
4-Passenger Sport Phaeton

4-Passenger Roadster  
Convertible Touring Sedan

NATIONAL MOTOR CAR & VEHICLE CORPORATION  
INDIANAPOLIS

Seventeenth Successful Year





# Victor Sup





# right partner, a smooth floor and the Victrola!

instrument that is always ready  
to give with the best dance music;  
that plays itself and permits every  
one to dance;  
that keeps right on playing as long  
as one wants to dance.

If you are familiar with the delights of dancing to the music of the Victrola? Go to the dealer's and ask to hear some Victor Dance Records. He will gladly play the best dance music for you, and demonstrate the various styles of the Victor and the Victrola from \$100 to \$400.

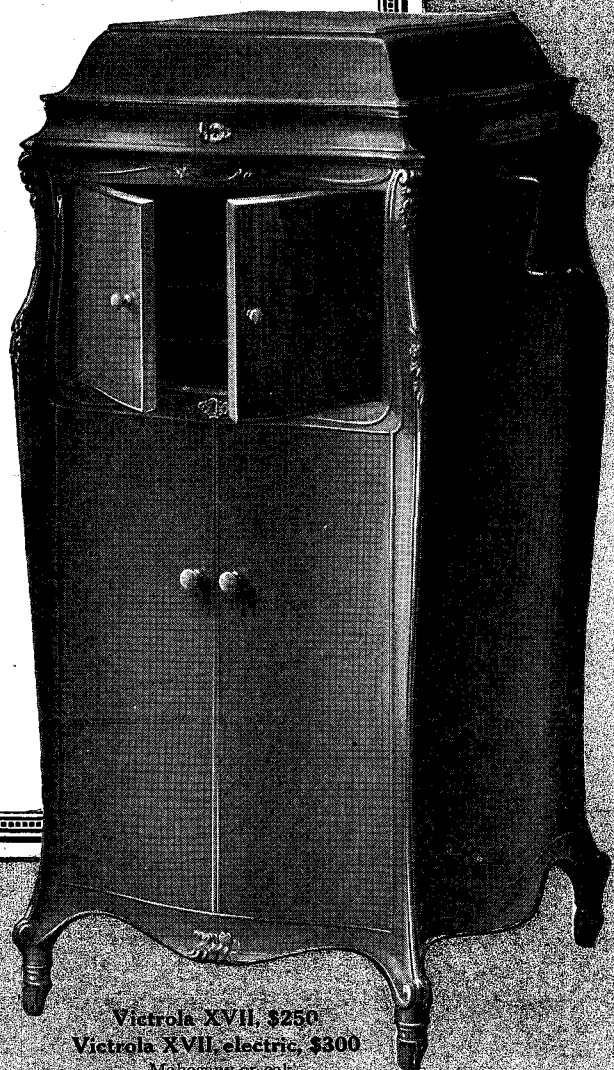
VICTOR TALKING MACHINE CO., CAMDEN, N. J., U. S. A.  
Berliner Gramophone Co., Montreal, Canadian Distributors

Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month

**Notice.** Victor Records and Victor Victrolas are artistically coordinated and synchronized in their processes of manufacture; and their use, together, is absolutely essential to a perfect performance.

"Victrola" is the Registered Trade-mark of the Victor Talking Machine Company designating the products of this Company only.

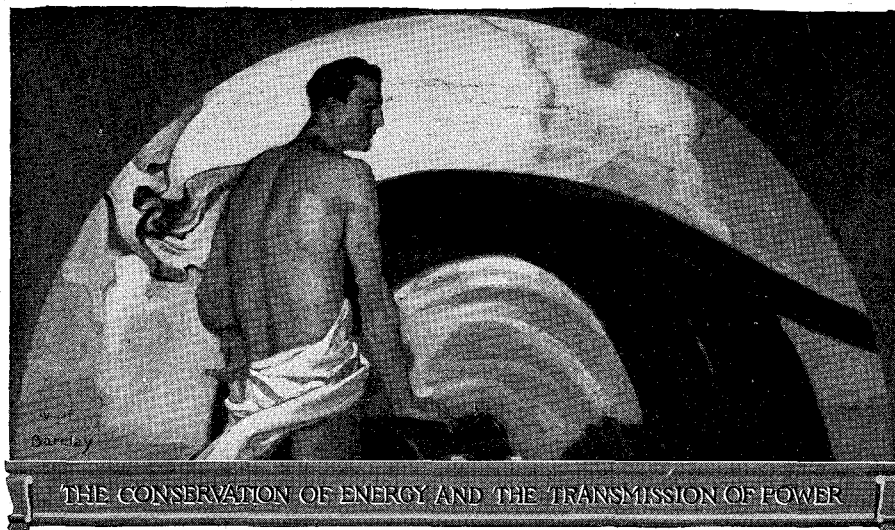
**Warning:** The use of the word **Victrola** upon or in the promotion or sale of any other Talking Machine or Phonograph products is misleading and illegal.



Victrola XVII, \$250  
Victrola XVII, electric, \$300  
Mahogany or oak

# emacy





# Blue Streak Belts Have Many Speeds

Before the amazing success of Blue Streak Belts, practical men recognized only one kind of belt speed.

That was the speed due to the number of drive revolutions per minute.

But since the success of the Blue Streak construction in reducing costs and increasing output, practical men have come to recognize another kind of belt speed—a kind with which technical students of belting have long endeavored to deal.

These are the speeds of the various layers of the belt *in going around the pulley*. The outer layers must go faster than the layers next the pulley face because they have farther to go.

The situation is roughly comparable to the speeds of the outer and inner wheels of an automobile in going around a curve.

The outer wheels must go faster than the inner, or else the strains set up will skid the tires or strip the gears.

If the outer part of the belt can not go faster than the inner, the belt will slip or else will soon wear out. In the automobile the desired difference in speeds is obtained with the differential.

In Blue Streak Belts the outer layers are permitted to go faster than the inner because the quick and lively rubber with which they are impregnated automatically makes the proper adjustment between plies.

In belts not of the Blue Streak type of construction the slip and wear is like that in an automobile without differentials—shortening the life of the belt, and increasing shut-downs and delays.

The Blue Streak Belt construction and superior material do away with these output and profit diminishing defects in the transmission of power.

It is one of the many advances these belts have made in belting theory and belting practice—in power saving and money saving.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio



Greece in an unenviable position. A Germanic triumph meant the complete undoing of Venizelos's lifework, the obliteration of the independent Balkan states and an Asia Minor, in which live nearly a million Greeks, under the domination of the Hohenzollern. The triumph of the Entente, however, would insure the permanence of the new Balkan régime.

Then began Venizelos's long duel with Constantine. The King was strongly Germanic. Venizelos believed the Kaiser was Constantine's evil genius. The struggle between them was not personal but political. At last Constantine dismissed Venizelos from office. The Greek people, by overwhelming votes, however, reinstated him. Constantine's new move was to refuse to accept the verdict. He overthrew the constitution and proceeded to rule in defiance of the popular will. Venizelos set up a new Greek government at Saloniki, independently of the king and supported by the Entente.

The history of the last few weeks is familiar. Once more this remarkable Cretan is in power. He is a great man, this silent Venizelos. Nothing finer than this lonely figure fighting against insuperable odds for principle, fighting to save his mercurial Greeks even against themselves, has been produced by the war.

## THE REJECTION OF COLONEL ROOSEVELT

WHEN President Wilson declined "with regret" the offer of Theodore Roosevelt "to raise two military divisions for immediate service at the front," friends of the Colonel were indignant, his admirers were surprised, while his enemies and the neutral-minded regarded the incident with levity. Opinion, however, was divided as to the policy or expediency of President Wilson's attitude, but it was not generally known that, previous to the public announcement of Colonel Roosevelt's offer and the President's reply there had been a voluminous correspondence on the subject between the doughty Colonel and the Secretary of War. These letters are now made public by the editor of *The Metropolitan Magazine*, and those who have been in doubt as to the merits of the case, as well as those who questioned the justice of the claims of the former President, or the position of the present Executive—because of the incomplete reports of the controversy—are now enabled to form their own judgment in the matter.

In his letter of February 2, 1917, Colonel Roosevelt calls the attention of Secretary of War Baker to his application "to be permitted to raise a division of infantry, with a divisional brigade of cavalry in the event of war, already on file in the Department." The Colonel "earnestly requests" the Secretary to notify him at once if he believes there will be an immediate call for volunteers—in view of the German note—as he and Mrs. Roosevelt "are preparing to sail for a month in Jamaica."

In his brief reply, dated the following day, Secretary Baker says "no situation



has arisen which would justify my suggesting a postponement of the trip you propose."

But the Colonel did abandon his trip, and so notified Secretary Baker in a letter dated February 7, in which he also says:

In the event of being allowed to raise a division, I should, of course, strain every nerve to have it ready for efficient action at the earliest moment, so that it could be sent across with the first expeditionary force, if the Department were willing. With this end in view I am desirous of making all preparations that are possible in advance. I have intended, in the event of being allowed to raise a division, to request the Department to appoint Captain Frank McCoy, of the regular Army, as my divisional Chief of Staff, with the rank of Colonel. Would it be proper for me to ask that he be permitted now to come on and see me here, so that I may immediately go over with him all the questions that it is possible to go over at this time, in connection with raising the division?

In reply to the Colonel's "patriotic suggestion" under date of February 9, Secretary Baker thus states the "limitations of the War Department" in the matter:

No action in the direction suggested by you can be taken without the express sanction of Congress. Should the contingency occur which you have in mind, it is to be expected that Congress will complete its legislation relating to volunteer forces and provide, under its own conditions, for the appointment of officers for the higher commands.

On March 19, "in view of the fact that Germany is now actually at war with us," the Colonel renews—by telegraph—his request to be permitted "to raise a division for immediate service at the front," and says:

I should, of course, ask no favors of any kind except that the division be put in the fighting-line at the earliest possible moment. If the Department will allow me to assemble the division at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and will give me what aid it can, and will furnish arms and supplies as it did for the early Plattsburg camps, I will raise the money to prepare the division until Congress can act, and we shall thereby gain a start of over a month in making ready. I would like to be authorized to raise three three-regiment brigades of infantry, one brigade of cavalry, one brigade of artillery, one regiment of engineers, one motor-cycle machine-gun regiment, one aero squadron, and of course the supply branches, and so forth. As Captain McCoy, whom I asked to have detailed to me as Chief of Staff, has been sent to Mexico, I would ask that Captain Moseley be immediately assigned to me as Chief of Staff and Lieutenant Colonel Allen, Major Howze, and Major Harbord as brigade commanders. I would further ask for one regular officer of less rank, whose names I will suggest to you, for about every eight hundred or one thousand men in the division.

The Secretary replied on the following day, also by telegraph, stating that an act of Congress prohibited any executive de-



## This Sawtooth is Different-

Different in sash—different in ventilation—enormously different in result!

A thousand men and girls, working at top speed on this Goodrich fifth floor, "assemble" millions of pairs of rubber footwear every year. For super-efficient production without strain super-efficient ventilation and lighting are demanded.

**First**, the sawtooth continuous sash is **top-hung** and unbroken, therefore rain proof when open. Stale air can escape, rain or shine.

**Second**, similar continuous sash over the windows admits fresh air constantly.

**Third**, both inlets and outlets are **uniform the entire length of the floor**. All the sawtooth lines in each wing are controlled **simultaneously** by one electric motor. One operation opens or closes all the inlet sash on either side.

**Results:** (a) Fresh air reaches every part of the floor; stale air goes straight up and out; no pockets or back currents; (b) Ventilation controlled by foreman; it is not dependent on the caprice of the workers; (c) Abundant lighting over entire area of 1½ acres.

This ultra-productive Goodrich building is but one of many where the co-operation of our Engineering Department has produced better-than-usual results. It is described, with others, in a booklet, "Air, Light, and Efficiency," sent free on request.

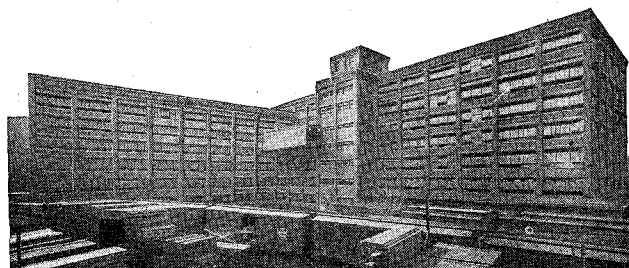
*Every new factory presents its own problems in lighting and ventilation. Let us help you with yours.*

### DAVID LUPTON'S SONS COMPANY

Allegheny Avenue and Witte Street

Philadelphia, Pa.

Building No. 40, B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio. A. P. Lohman, Mgr. of Engineering Department. Osborn Engineering Co., Consulting Engineers. 14 sawtooth lines 70 ft. long over one wing; 3 sawtooth lines 140 ft. long over the other; all with Top-hung Pond Continuous Sash. Underlapping storm panels at ends. Lupton Steel Sash, Counterbalanced Type, in windows throughout; equal top and bottom openings insure ventilation on floors 1 to 4.



STEEL SASH — PARTITIONS — DOORS  
**LUPTON**  
"INVESTMENT VALUE"





## A Convenient Simple System for Promoting Thrift

# \$10. THRIFT BONDS

offer a simple, convenient and logical system for the promotion of thrift, fully matured after five years of careful, conservative investigation of the small investment field.

Thrift Bonds are 3% certificates of ownership in Governmental obligations held by the Equitable Trust Company of New York as Trustee.

They are absolutely safe.

Thrift Bonds will be accepted at par in exchange for Bonds of the Liberty Loan, when issued, with no charge to holders except transportation, premium and accrued interest, if any, at the date of the exchange.

Correspondence with Banks, Employers and Merchants is especially invited.

## National Thrift Bond Corporation

*Under the Supervision of the Banking  
Department of the State of New York*

61 Broadway. New York City

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partment from involving the Government in any contract for the future payment of moneys in excess of appropriations, and concludes:

A plan for a very much larger army than the force suggested in your telegram has been prepared for the action of Congress whenever required. Military officers of high rank will naturally be incorporated with their commands, but the general officers for all volunteer forces are to be drawn from the regular Army.

Writing on March 23, Colonel Roosevelt acknowledges the receipt of the telegram and says that he "will govern himself accordingly." He continues, however:

In reference to your concluding sentence, I wish respectfully to point out that I am a retired Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, and eligible to any position of command over American troops to which I may be appointed. As for my fitness for command of troops, I respectfully refer you to my three immediate superiors in the field, Lieut.-Gen. S. B. M. Young (retired), Maj.-Gen. Samuel Sumner (retired), and Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood. In the Santiago campaign I served in the first fight as commander, first of the right wing, and then of the left wing of the regiment; in the next, the big fight, as Colonel of the regiment; and I ended the campaign in command of the Brigade.

The regiment, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, in which I first served as Lieutenant-Colonel, and which I then commanded as Colonel, was raised, armed, equipped, drilled, mounted, dismounted, kept two weeks on a transport, and then put through two victorious aggressive fights, in which we lost a third of the officers, and a fifth of the enlisted men, all within a little over fifty days.

The Secretary replied that "the military record to which you call my attention is, of course, a part of the permanent records of this Department and is available in detail for consideration."

After a personal meeting with the Secretary at Oyster Bay the Colonel writes on April 12:

To the position which I now seek, of course, the physical examination does not apply, so long as I am fit to do the work, which I certainly can do—that is, enlisting the best type of fighting men, and putting into them the spirit which will enable me to get the best possible results out of them in the actual fight. Hindenburg was of course a retired officer who had been for four years on the retired list and who could not physically have passed an examination. I am not a Hindenburg; but I can raise and handle this division in a way that will do credit to the American people, and to you, and to the President.

"I have thought earnestly about the subject of our conversation on the night before last," Secretary Baker writes the next day, "and I have reached some conclusions that I think, in frankness, I ought to indicate to you." He then refers to a recommendation of the War College Division of the General Staff that no

American troops be employed in active service in any European theater until after adequate period of training, and says in conclusion:

Cooperation between the United States and the Entente Allies has not yet been so far planned as that any decision has been reached upon the subject of sending an expeditionary force; but should any such force be sent, I should feel obliged to urge that it be placed under the command of the ablest and most experienced professional military man in our country, and that it be officered by and composed of men selected because of their previous military training and, as far as possible, actual military experience. My judgment reaches this conclusion for the reason that any such expedition will be made up of young Americans who will be sent to expose their lives in the bloodiest war yet fought in the world, and under conditions of warfare involving applications of science to the art of such a character that the very highest degree of skill and training and the largest experience are needed for their guidance and protection. I could not reconcile my mind to a recommendation which deprived our soldiers of the most experienced leadership available, in deference to any mere sentimental consideration, nor could I consent to any expedition being sent until its members have been seasoned by most thorough training for the hardships which they would have to endure.

Replying to this communication, Colonel Roosevelt says: "I have scrupulously refrained from public criticism of the Administration, keeping silent when I could not support it, but your letter makes it incumbent upon me to speak plainly." He then proceeds in part:

My whole purpose is to help make good the President's message. If we make it good by efficient and speedy action it will rank with the great state papers of our history. Otherwise, it will amount to nothing. . . . I wish to point out another thing. You decline my application on the ground of lack of military training and experience; and yet you are summoning, and have summoned, to the field numbers of military officers, as division and brigade commanders, who have not had one-tenth my experience. My dear sir, you forget that I have commanded troops in action in the most important battle fought by the United States Army during the last half-century, and that I have commanded a brigade in the campaign of which this battle was an incident.

Discussing the value of the volunteer- and obligatory-service plans, Colonel Roosevelt writes:

The vice of the volunteer system lies chiefly, not in the men who do volunteer, but in the men who don't. A chief, altho not the only, merit in the obligatory system lies in its securing preparedness in advance. By our folly in not adopting the obligatory system as soon as this war broke out, we have forfeited this prime benefit of preparedness. You now propose to use its belated adoption as an excuse for depriving us of the benefits of the volunteer system. This is a very grave blunder. The only right course

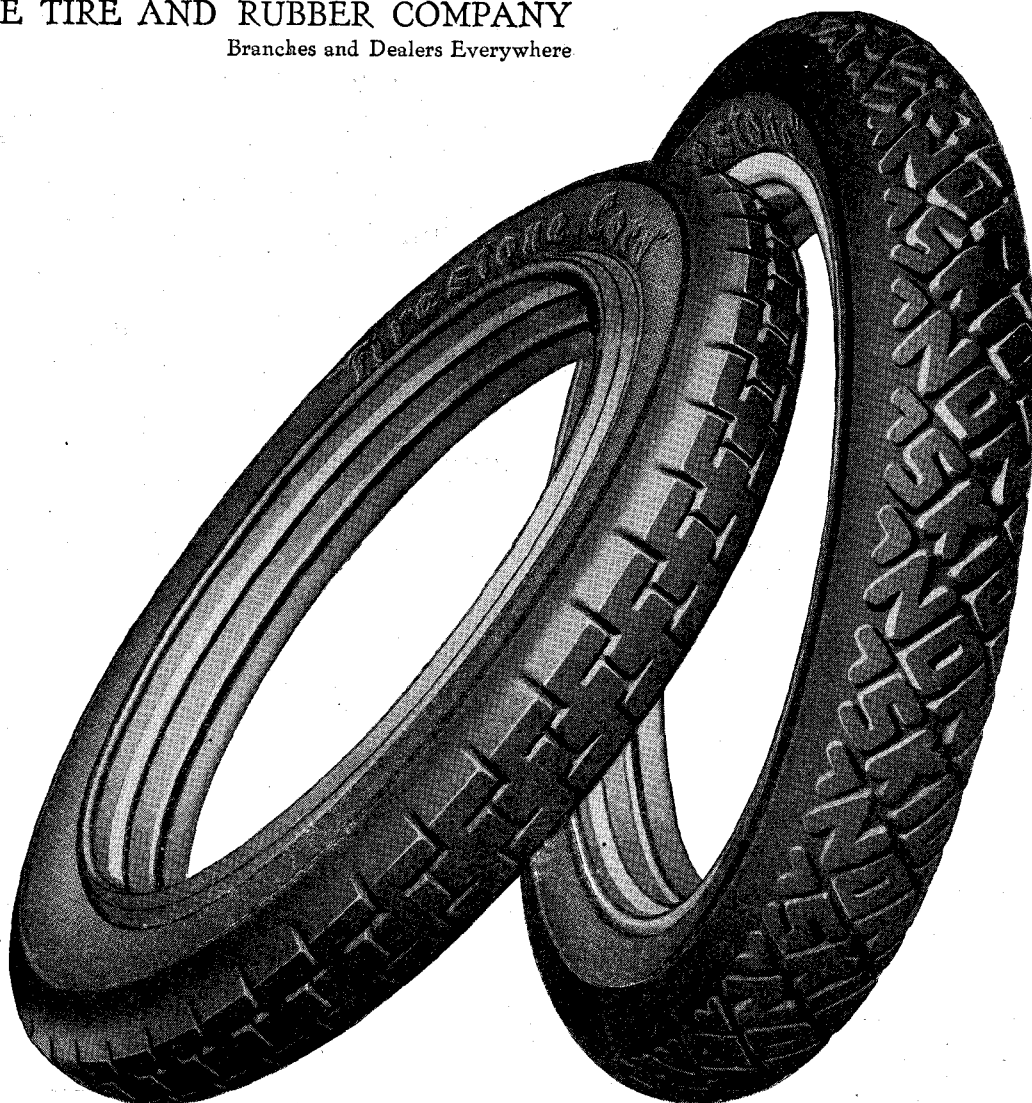


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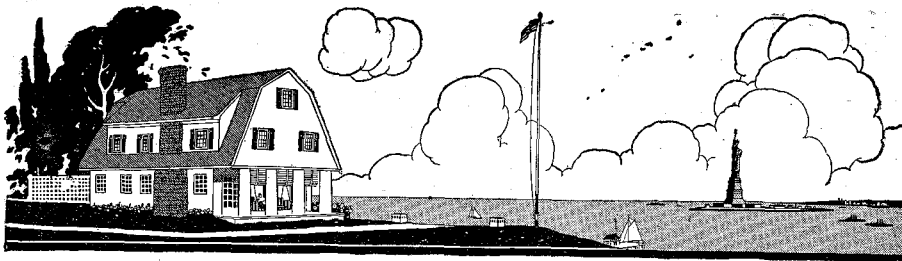
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under existing conditions is to combine the two systems.

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Our nation has not prepared in any adequate way during the last two and a half years to meet the crisis which now faces us. You, therefore, propose that we shall pay billions of dollars to the Allies to do our fighting for us, while we stay here in comfort and slowly proceed to train an army to fight in the end, unless the war is over, one way or the other, before our army is ready. This is exactly as if after Sumter was fired on, Lincoln had demanded a draft and declined to use volunteers in the interval. In such a case he would have doubtless had a good army in a year. But it would then have been useless because the Union would meanwhile have been destroyed. . . . .

My dear Mr. Secretary, the proposal, as you outline and adopt it, must come from doubtless well-meaning military men of the red-tape and pipe-clay school, who are hidebound in the pedantry of that kind of wooden militarism which is only one degree worse than its extreme opposite, the folly which believes that an army can be improvised between sunrise and sunset.

Colonel Roosevelt here cites in some detail his experiences in connection with the Cuban campaign, and says:

I now ask permission to raise a division to consist of regiments like the regiment which I commanded in the Santiago campaign (and I can raise you an army corps on this basis). If I were young enough I should be willing to raise that division, and myself merely go as a second lieutenant in it. As it is, I believe I am best fitted to be the division commander in an expeditionary corps, under the chief of that corps; but if you desire to put me in a less position and make me a brigade commander, I will at once raise the division, and can raise it without difficulty, if it is to be put under any man of the type of General Wood, General Pershing, or General Kuhn.

As for the young Americans who you feel should have better guidance and protection than I can give them, my dear Mr.



Secretary, why not let them judge for themselves? The great majority of the men who were in my old regiment will eagerly come forward under me, in so far as they are yet fit. I believe I can appeal to the natural fighting men of this country.

In his letter of May 5 in reply to the foregoing long communication, Secretary Baker says he can not allow himself to be drawn into a discussion of the Colonel's military experience and qualifications, and continues:

Nor can I undertake a general defense of regular Army officers and particularly of my associates in the General Staff against your suggestion that they may be possibly "of the red-tape and pipe-clay school." They are, after all, that part of our professional Army of longest experience and by our law are my constituted military advisers. Incidentally, however, I can not refrain from saying that I have found them men of intense and discerning enthusiasm for their profession, filled with loyalty to their country, and very zealous so to train, equip, and use our military forces as to make them most effective and to minimize to the utmost the inevitable losses of life which all uses of such forces necessarily entail.

In a long letter in response Colonel Roosevelt again suggests that he "be allowed, under the direction of the War Department, to raise, or help raise, an army corps of two divisions." He goes at length into its proposed composition, suggesting the men for the various offices, and stating:

I would be glad to accept the junior brigade generalship, ranking behind the other seven brigade commanders, as well, of course, as the division and corps commanders. This would be merely giving me the position which I held at the close of the Santiago campaign when, because of my conduct in the field, I was recommended by my superior officers, not only for promotion, but for the medal of honor and for brevets.

Secretary Baker in a reply, dated May 11, says in part:

It does not seem to me that the considerations urged affect in any degree the soundness of the conclusions stated in my letter of May 5, and I suppose that, since the responsibility for action and decision in this matter rests upon me, you shall have to regard the determination I have already indicated as final, unless changing circumstances require a restudy of the whole question.

It was then that Colonel Roosevelt turned to the President, and, in a telegram sent on May 18, requested permission to "raise two divisions for immediate service at the front under the bill which has just become a law."

The President's telegram in reply closed the incident. He expressed regret that he could not comply with the request of "The Honorable Theodore Roosevelt," but assured him that his conclusions were based entirely upon "imperative considerations of public policy, and not upon personal or private choice."



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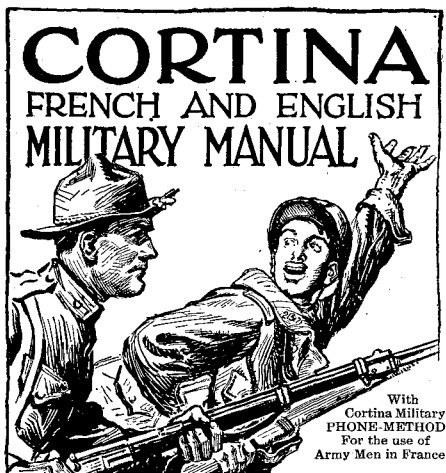
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#### HOLLAND'S GYROSCOPIC QUEEN

A GYROSCOPE is something that keeps things steady, and that is what Wilhelmina is doing for little Holland these days. In fact, her dexterity in keeping her ship of state on even keel between the Scylla of Germany and the Charybdis of England offers a strong argument for the feminine vote-hunters. "From behind undergrowths of barb-wire the Teutons glower across the frontier," says Sigmund Henschen in *The Forum*, and "along the Dutch coast steam the slate-colored cruisers of England, shadowy and inquisitive." Between them Holland is a desperate, determined little oasis of "peace." The hawks of both countries hover over her. Spies infest her cities. Her commerce by sea is suspended. She must keep an armed force along her frontier. She even has an uncomfortable stowaway in the person of the German Prince Consort. But through all the turmoil Queen Wilhelmina has kept her wits about her and worked a way out of the maze. She is no figurehead, says *The Forum*, and it describes her thus:

Picture an ordinary little woman (she is anything but stately), a woman who by no stretch of the imagination could be called beautiful, just a plain capable-looking Holland *bourgeoise*, double-chin type, plainly drest, wearing extremely virtuous-looking shoes, and a prim suit that has "made in Holland" written all over it. Should you get close enough to study her face, it is at once evident that she is an extremely capable woman. She has thoughtful, almost sad eyes, quite wide apart; a forehead that indicates brain power, ears a bit sentimental yet secretive, and an extremely determined chin.

She has that look which one always associates with intense religion; and she is almost bigoted. Like the German Emperor, she loves to hold religious services herself. Her hobby is to pray before the Royal household. Strength of character, she has. Devoted to Holland, she is. Strong-minded to a degree, she is, too. She has stated: "I intend to carry always in my heart the words of my beloved father who said that the House of Orange can never do enough for the Netherlands."

Had she not been born to the purple, it would be inevitable that at her age she would be the woman in charge of some big business in America—possibly like the woman who runs a factory in Connecticut. For she is all efficiency, strictly business, exceedingly able, with an intricate mind and a far deeper love for work than for pleasure. She has a desire to know everything that is going on in Holland. Her inquiries are almost persistent, almost nagging. Of her the philosopher Leibnitz could have said: "She wishes to know the wherefore of the why." She cares far more for the affairs of state than she does for social functions. Indeed, the life of the Holland court is quite stupid. This and her Puritanical character have caused the night life of Holland's capital to be dead dull.

At the beginning of the war her German husband proved something of a white elephant, and she had to impress upon

him that he must stay in the yard. He is "a rollicking sort of man, not overburdened with brains." When he found that some of his German friends were among the interned officers, he gathered them into his automobile and whisked them off to the frontier, where he defied the Dutch guards and drove into Germany. The Allies protested. The Dutch General protested: "Madam, you will please see that your husband is kept away from the zone where my troops are mobilized. If he is allowed to go there again, I shall have to tender my resignation. Such incidents as the last will ruin the discipline of the Holland Army." So the Prince was forbidden the zone behind the frontier, and was put on his good behavior.

*The Forum* then relates how the Queen met the constantly arising difficulties:

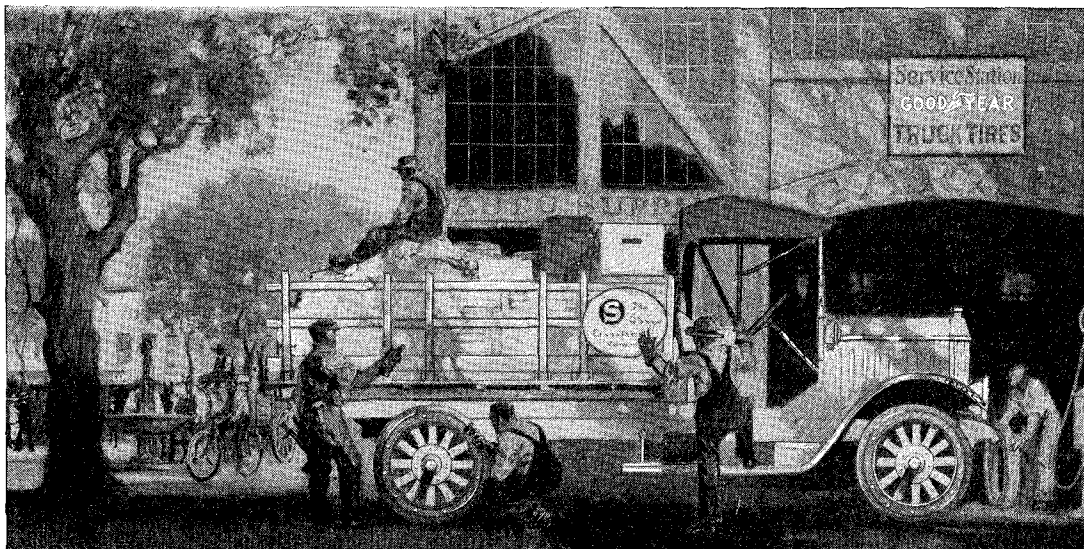
With her characteristic firm will, she took things in her own hands. She personally drew up the regulations for the Holland frontiers. She personally caused Dutch secret-service men to be put on the trail of German and English spies alike. One violation of Holland neutrality by a foreign spy—and into a Holland jail he was thrown. England's cause for grievance was that Holland was sending contraband of war to Germany. The Queen ordered a thorough search of every train, motor, wagon, and person leaving Holland for Germany. She imposed heavy fines for smuggling out contraband. Another English grievance was that German spies were getting into England on Dutch passports, that Germans went to the United States on business of the war, traveling on Dutch steamers, under false passports. The Queen checked this up. She caused Holland detectives to make a rigid examination of the passport of every passenger before he boarded a steamer in a Holland port. She investigated the charge of German spies entering England on Holland passports—and *vice versa*. A number of Hollanders, who had obtained passports and then sold them to Germans or Englishmen, were sent to prison by order of the Queen. She watches every move made by every belligerent against her country.

The Queen is commander-in-chief of the Army, and is often to be seen riding with her officers inspecting the different positions. She wears an officer's uniform and rides astride:

One day she stopt at a farmhouse where new recruits were quartered. She insisted upon seeing their sleeping accommodations. Her officers demurred. She found the sleeping accommodations were in a hay-loft. Despite the protest of her adjutant, she insisted upon climbing the ladder up to the loft. She found that one corner of the roof leaked. She would not leave till tar-paper had been nailed over as a temporary relief. She then examined the beds. Under her persistent questioning a soldier admitted that they were not as warm as they might be. She at once ordered extra covers for the entire company. And woe betide the commanding officer if she visited the farm again and found that the covers were not there!



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## TRAINING NEGROES FOR OFFICERS

**T**HERE are few negro officers among Uncle Sam's professional fighters—a lieutenant-colonel, a major, and one or two lieutenants. For the negro regiments that the Government intends to raise, commanders will be necessary, and the War Department is preparing to meet this need at a training-camp established at Fort Des Moines, where 1,200 negro-student officers are being molded into shape to lead the black fighters who will join the American Army in France.

The people of Des Moines, a few miles north of the camp, protested vigorously when it was announced that the Government intended to establish negro training-quarters so near to their city. Since the opening of the camp, however, the deportment of the men has been so commendable that the camp no longer arouses any spirit of opposition, for the "officer and gentleman" Army tradition is being splendidly upheld, says the *New York Tribune*. The men are described as "the highest types of their race in the country." One of the leaders is Dr. George W. Cabaniss, a negro physician of Washington, to whose efforts the institution of the camp is largely due. There are also in the corps four Harvard graduates of the class of '17 and two members of the Harvard Law School. *The Tribune* says:

The men are of all types. There are troopers and infantrymen from the regulars, sent by their commanders because it was believed that they were of officer material. Many of them have had experience in actual warfare. Four of them were present at the Carrizal massacre.

Almost every district in the United States has furnished its quota. Even the Philippines has furnished a delegation of 100 negro troopers, who are now on their way here. The majority of the men come from north of Mason and Dixon's line.

There are few candidates accepted from civilian life unless they have had college educations. Most of them are professional men who have already succeeded in their lines of work. In one company there are ten physicians, fourteen lawyers, four dentists, a college professor, and three engineers.

The Government intends to supply from the training-school here company officers for the negro regiments raised by the selective draft. Those of the students who are judged fit at the conclusion of the term will be given commissions as captains and lieutenants. The higher officers in the drafted regiments will all be white.

The camp here is being conducted along the same broad lines that maintain at Plattsburg and elsewhere. Colonel C. C. Ballou is in command. The companies are officered for the most part by men from the regular Army negro regiments.

A baseball league has been organized among the men, and a colored Y. M. C. A. is doing excellent work. Liquor is absolutely prohibited. If any member of the corps is found with it in his possession,



internally or externally, he is dismissed instantly.

No drill is held, no outdoor exercise is taken, without an admiring audience of the colored folk of Des Moines. They cluster about the camp from dawn to twilight, watching their dusky brethren in khaki who are to become sure-nuff officers some day.

No member of the camp can walk through the town without a dozen small darkies trailing worshipfully at his heels.

All of the men here are splendid physical types. Several of them were pronounced after examination to be physically perfect men—something extremely rare in the experience of regular Army surgeons. They are submissive to discipline and are learning rapidly.

"The boys are far more obedient and much less difficult to handle than a similar body of white men would be," says Colonel Ballou. "They learn readily, and I believe that we have the making of a large number of good officers here."

#### THE SOUTH-AFRICAN SINDBAD

Cecil Rhodes, coolly munching a sandwich and answering between bites the august members of Parliament who were examining him, is a congenial picture of audacity. After having been accused of complicity in the Jameson raid, he had been ordered by the House of Commons to come home for trial. He happened to be engaged in quelling a native uprising when the first summons came, and unceremoniously cabled back, "Investigation can wait. I am busy fighting Matabele." When he did come, says John Hays Hammond in the July *American Magazine*, "his personality was so stupendous that he—the accused—dominated the whole proceedings. The Prince of Wales (the late King Edward), on visiting the Chamber, could not resist shaking hands with him." This personality, Mr. Hammond goes on to say, gave Rhodes an influence over the South-African natives that was almost uncanny.

Once a grave native war was let loose against the white settlers. Rhodes undertook to stop the combat, single-handed, after the British commissioner had been treated with studied contempt by the native chief. His dusky majesty kept the representatives of the British Crown out on the veld for three days before condescending to fulfil a prearranged meeting. Even then he gave the envoy no satisfaction.

Rhodes arranged through messengers for a talk with the native and then kept him waiting—exactly three days.

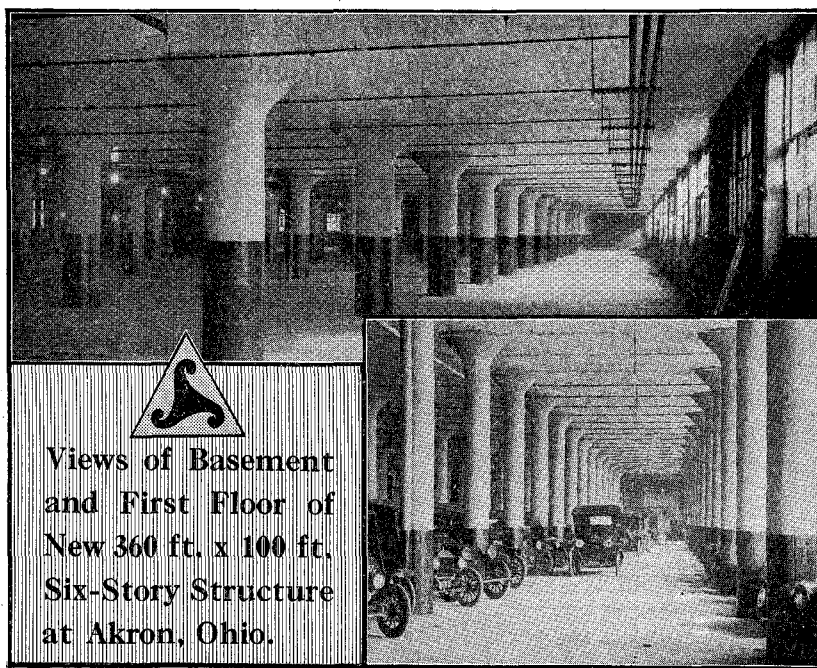
Despite the fighting-men who surrounded the chief, Mr. Rhodes scorned to carry a single weapon or allow a single soldier to accompany him. He had in his hand only a riding-crop.

The king squatted in state on the only seat available, leaving Rhodes standing. Rhodes ordered him up and took the seat.

"What do you mean by killing my white people?" he demanded.

At first the native was offended, but the personality and fearlessness of the empire-builder soon cowed him. When Rhodes left he carried a solemn pledge that not

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It is all-important to see that the name "Rinex Sole" is stamped in the shank. Like every other successful product, Rinex has its imitators. So, be sure to look for this name. It is your assurance of the genuine Rinex Sole.

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60 High Street, Boston





another shot would be fired. Not only did the chief keep his word, but when "the Great Spirit of Africa" died and was laid to rest in the lonely, uninhabited Matopos, representatives of the chief fired a royal salute over his grave—an honor never before or since paid to the memory of a white man.

As an example of Rhodes's methods is cited a quick decision that puzzled London, but made \$10,000,000 in two years. The decision was made in the midst of the lion country, with the beasts roaring all around and kept off by fire and bullets. Mr. Hammond relates:

Mr. Rhodes, Dr. Jameson, and I, together with some of my engineers, were camping out one night in a wild part of Rhodesia, where the lions were roaring around us and had to be constantly frightened away by a wall of fire and the firing of guns. It was not uncommon in these regions for lions to dart in and snatch our donkeys or even to carry off a negro boy occasionally.

As we sat about the fire, Rhodes began to discuss the future. He wanted to know how long the Rand reef would last. I told him that geologically there was no reason why it should not last many more years—that there was no reasonable limit, from an engineering point of view, to the depth mining could be carried. Then I went on to explain that, whereas outcrop claims were selling anywhere from \$10,000 to \$100,000 per acre, we could pick up all the other land for deep-level mining at \$50 or \$100 per acre, provided no one discovered what we were trying to do. I figured his profits would be twenty or thirty times as great as those yielded by the enormously costly outcrop lands.

"Why would it not be good business to sell the outcrop company holdings," Rhodes asked, "and quietly buy all the ground along the deep levels for ten or twelve miles, and start mining at 2,000 to 5,000 feet? Let's send a cablegram to London at once!"

About two o'clock in the morning my secretary started on a 500-mile ride across dangerous country to the nearest railroad-station with a cable to the London directors of the Consolidated Gold Fields, reading:

"Have decided best policy for company should be sell out our entire holdings in outcropping companies. Do this at once. Cable reply."

It took over a month for our representative to cover the land journey, receive the reply and rejoin us. And this was the wording of the directors' reply:

"We don't understand your cablegram. Do you wish us to liquidate company? This can not be done without full explanation to directors."

Rhodes was furious. He was not in the habit of having his explicit instructions fail to be carried out. He sent back this cablegram:

"Do exactly what I instructed you to do at once without asking questions. I take full responsibility."

This time the London agents obeyed. We immediately set machinery in motion to acquire the land, . . . got nearly all we were after, and the whole deep-level plan of mining was mapped out and

started. We had to spend millions before we reached a trace of gold, and more millions before we won a single ounce of metal. But within two years we had made \$10,000,000 profit on the transaction. Had it not been for deep-level mining the Rand would have been nearly exhausted by now.

### THE IRISH "COME-ALL-YES"

WHEN you dislike the feel of a spring rain in your face, when you will not turn to smile at a pretty colleen, and when you sit glum in your chair through a "come-all-ye"—then you are getting old, say the Irish. By those tests no Irish is ever old, for the "come-all-ye," words and music, can put fire in a colder heart than Erin's. Some day it may be your good fortune to meet an Irishman fresh from his native peat-smoke with his head full of tunes and all the old songs on his tongue. Then you will hear the lilt and the dance of the Irish "come-all-ye," sung to the best jig-tunes man ever made and in preparation for the day here are the words of a few songs you will hear.

The "come-all-ye," we are assured by the *Kansas City Star*, is the typical old-time Irish ballad, the earliest and simplest form of native poetic expression in the land which gave us "The top o' the mornin'," and "May your shadow never grow less." The name is derived from the usual opening lines of the verses, which are generally in narrative form. As, for instance:

Come all ye true-bred Irishmen, I hope you will draw near  
And likewise pay attention to those few lines you hear;  
It's of as true a story as ever you did hear,  
It's about Donnelly and Cooper, that fought all on Kildare.

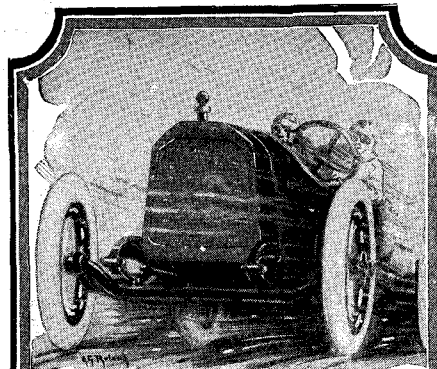
'Twas on the third of June, brave boys, this challenge was sent o'er  
From Britannia to old Grauna to renew her sons once more;  
To renew her satisfaction and her credit to recall,  
For they're all in deep distraction since Donnelly conquered all.

This is a famous "come-all-ye" in celebration of Donnelly, the Irish pugilist, and his victory over Cooper, the English standard-bearer.

But, of course, the term, "come-all-ye" is merely a generic one. It was the seed from which grew a voluminous body of Irish political and sentimental verse or poetry that took various forms.

It was the designation given to the common poetry of the people—the songs of the fireside-singers—as distinguished from the more pretentious productions of the great Irish poets like Tom Moore, Gerald Griffin, Clarence Mangan, and Thomas Osborne Davis, altho some of the poems even of these intellectuals have become so familiar and so popular as to be welcomed in the family of the "come-all-yes."

The "Rocky Road to Dublin" is a "fiddle" tune known all the world over. It is the Irish "Arkansaw Traveler." It is also a famous "come-all-ye." Here's the way it goes, with a lilt like the well-



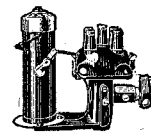
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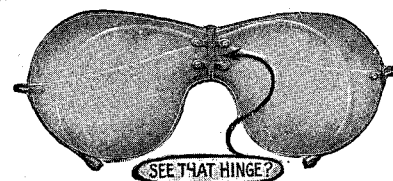
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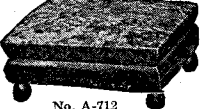
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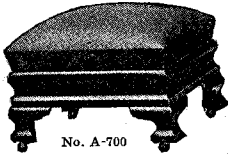
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known tune and a rollicking rhythm like the "unaisy" jolting of a jaunting-car:

In the merry month of June, when from home I started,  
And left the girls alone, sad and broken-hearted,  
Shook hands with father dear, kissed my darling mother,

Drank a pint of beer, my tears and grief to smother;  
Then off to reap the corn, and leave where I was born,

I cut a blackthorn stick to banish ghost or goblin;  
With a pair of brand-new brogues, I rattled o'er the bogs—

Sure I frightened all the dogs on the rocky road to Dublin,

For it is the rocky road, here's the road to Dublin;  
Here's the rocky road, now fire away to Dublin.

If the curse invoked in the lamentation for the death or disappearance of "Nell Flaherty's Drake" seem more vigorous than the occasion demands, please recall that this drake weighed twenty pounds, which is indeed a colossal bird. The song goes:

My name it is Nell, right candid I tell,  
And I live near a cool hill I'll never deny.  
I had a large drake, the truth for to spake,  
My gran'father left me when going to die;  
He was merry and sound, and would weigh twenty pound,  
The universe round would I rove for his sake;  
Bad luck to the robber, be he drunken or sober,  
That murdered Nell Flaherty's drake.

May his rooster ne'er crow, may his bellows not blow,  
Nor potatoes to grow—may he never have none—

May his cradle not rock, may his chest have no lock,  
May his wife have no frock for to shade her backbone.

That the bugs and the fleas may this wicked wretch tease,  
And a piercing north breeze make him tremble and shake,

May a four-years' old bug build a nest in the lug  
Of the monster that murdered Nell Flaherty's drake.

As *The Star* points out, partings form the melancholy burden of a great many of the old tunes, which reflect the spirit of a land which has always been forced to pour a yearly tide of its best sons and daughters across the sea. Linked with the sadness of parting in these songs there is always promise to return and claim the girl left behind, and to lighten the burdens of the old people left at home. The "Tan-Yard Side" is a typical song:

I am a rambling hero, by love I am ensnared,  
Near to the town of Bollinglass there dwells a comely maid;  
She's fairer than Diana bright, she's free from earthly pride,  
She's a lovely maid, her dwelling place lies near the tan-yard side.

For twelve long months we courted, till at length we did agree  
For to acquaint her parents and married we would be;  
Till at length her cruel father to me he proved unkind,  
Which makes me sail across the seas and leave my true love behind.

And so on, winding up with the inevitable refrain:

But if ever I return again, I will make you my bride

And fold you in my arms down by the tan-yard side.

"Willy Reilly and His Own Colleen Bawn," "Cushla-machree," "Kate Kearney," and "Kathleen Mavourneen" are songs of the tender sentimental strain, full of the sweet sorrow of meeting and parting. These are the kind of songs that will never die while there's a blue-eyed girl of Irish blood in any land to sing them. Of these "Kathleen Mavourneen" is a familiar one in many American homes:

Kathleen Mavourneen, the gray dawn is breaking,  
The horn of the hunter is heard on the hill,  
The lark from her light wing the bright dew is shaking,

Kathleen Mavourneen, why slumber ye still?  
Ah! hast thou forgotten how soon we must sever,  
Oh! hast thou forgotten this day we must part?  
It may be for years, and it may be forever,  
Oh, why art thou silent, thou voice of my heart?

However, it is the pride of the Irishman to be "ag'in the Government," so the bulk of the "come-all-yes" deals with the exploits of the Irish patriot. Now and then, to be sure, it happens to be an Irish highwayman, but what of that? Does he not rob only the rich English and give money to the poor Irish, being confirmed in this patriotic course, probably, by the fact that it is only the English who have any money to steal?

Hark to the ballad of the patriot, Michael Dwyer, who is in a little cottage in the Wicklow Mountains surrounded by a company of soldiers:

Thus answered Michael Dwyer: "Into this house we came,  
Unasked by those who own it, they can not be to blame.  
Then let those guiltless people, unquestioned pass you through,  
And when they're passed in safety, I'll tell you what we'll do."

'Twas done. "And now," said Dwyer, "your work you may begin.

You are a hundred outside, we're only four within;  
We've heard your haughty summons and this is our reply:

We're true united Irishmen, we'll fight until we die."

And all of them did die except Dwyer, who, sorely wounded, says *The Star*, broke through the ranks of the beleaguers and made his way into the fastnesses of the Wicklow Mountains. Another song tells of the exploits of "Brennan of the Moor," who through all his life could never distinguish between his own pockets and those of strangers.

It's of a fearless Irishman, a long story I shall tell,  
His name is Willie Brennan, in Ireland he did dwell;  
It was on the Calvert Mountains he commenced his wild career,  
Where many a wealthy gentleman before him shook with fear.

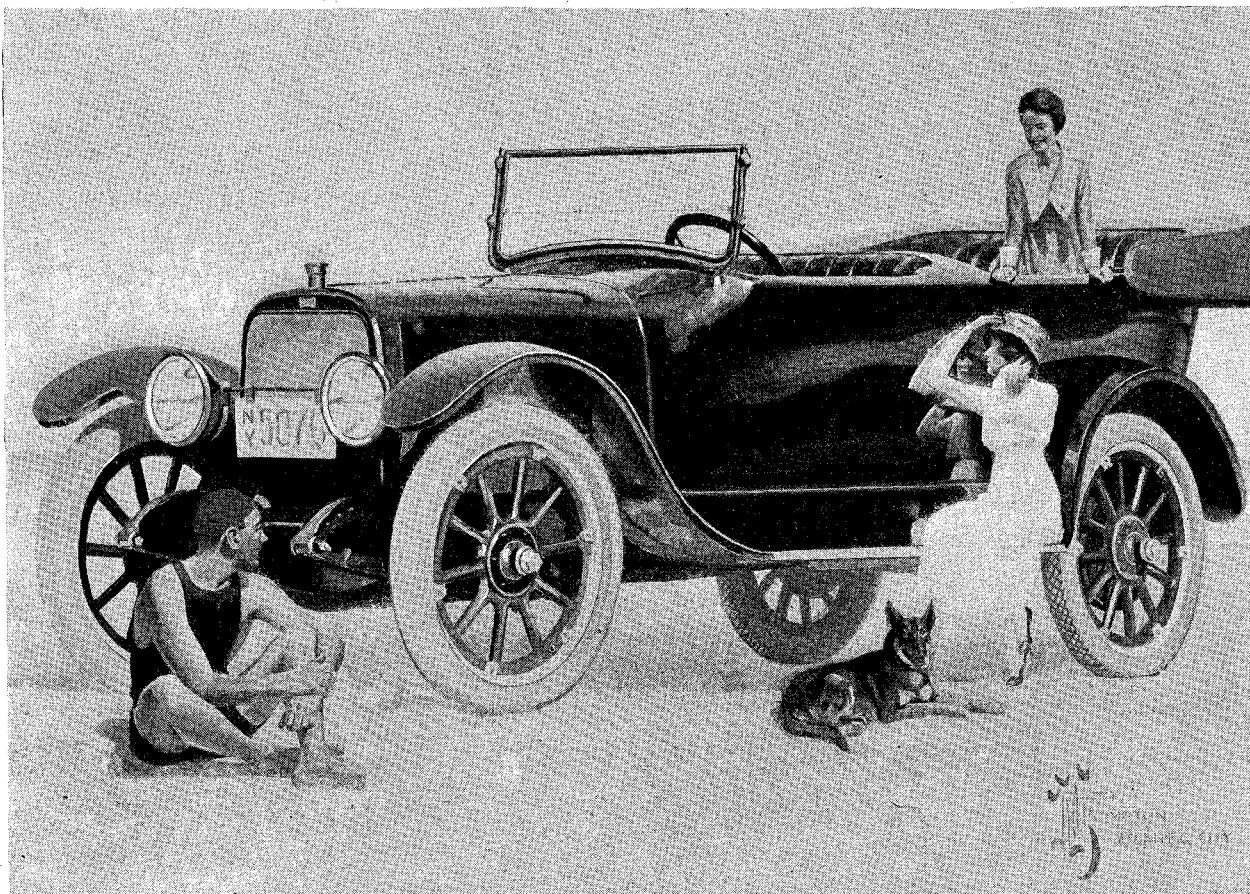
CHORUS.

Brennan on the moor, Brennan on the moor,  
Bold and undaunted, stood Brennan on the moor.

A brace of loaded pistols he carried with him each day,  
He never robbed a poor man upon the Queen's highway;  
For what he'd taken from the rich, like Turpin and Black Bess,  
He always did divide it with the widows in distress. Etc., etc., etc.



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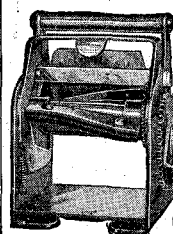
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**Burke Mfg. Co., Dept. 210, Dayton, O.**

Most of the spirited ballads and "come-all-yes" that have found lodgment in the memories of patriotic Irishmen are songs of rebellion, the products of the poets of the Irish "risings" and attempted revolutions that have marked the history of the ill-fated isle since the days of the hated union when their independent parliament of Dublin was merged with the "Crown." A great many of them are of Jacobite origin, for the Irish, like the Scotch Highlanders, were always sentimentally attached to the Stuart pretenders and voiced the misfortunes of those romantic exiles in many a moving verse.

The Jacobite songs, as was the fashion of the times, were disguised as love-songs, but it was to "Charlie Over the Water" that they were attuned, and as it was treason to sing them, one can easily account for the vogue they obtained in Irish patriotic circles. "Shule Aroon" has been sung by many a maid of Erin who knew not that the love she sighed for was the young Charles Stuart who once lingered about the French courts plotting to regain the throne of his fathers. It goes thus:

I would I were on yonder hill,  
'Tis there I'd sit and cry my fill,  
And every tear would turn a mill,  
Shule, shule, shule, aroon.

I'll sell my rock, I'll sell my reel,  
I'll sell my only spinning-wheel,  
To buy for my love a sword of steel,  
Shule, shule, shule, aroon.

I wish, I wish, I wish in vain,  
I wish I had my heart again,  
And vainly think I'd not complain,  
Shule, shule, shule, aroon.

But now my love has gone to France,  
To try his fortune to advance,  
If he e'er come back, 'tis but a chance,  
Shule, shule, shule, aroon.

The "*Shan Van Vocht*" and the "Rising of the Moon" are echoes of '98, when the Irish insurrectionists, under the leadership of Wolfe Tone, were scheming for help—and got it to a certain extent—from "Boney," as they called Bonaparte, at that time ruling the French Republic as consul:

Oh, the French are on the sea, says the *Shan Van Vocht*;  
The French are on the sea, says the *Shan Van Vocht*;  
Oh, the French are in the bay, they'll be here without delay,  
And the orange will decay, says the *Shan Van Vocht*.

Such is the martial promise of that famous old rebel chant, winding up with the refrain:

And will Ireland then be free? says the *Shan Van Vocht*;  
Will Ireland then be free? says the *Shan Van Vocht*;  
Yes! Ireland shall be free, from the center to the sea,  
Then hurrah for liberty! says the *Shan Van Vocht*.

One of the best known and most characteristically "Irish" "come-all-ye," as the Irish character is usually considered, is the merry ballad of Bryan O'Lynn, whose cheery optimism under discouraging circumstances is as Celtic as a shamrock. When it is your luck to hear a "come-all-ye," it will prob-



ably be this one, since its popularity, remarks *The Star*, is unbounded:

Bryan O'Lynn was a gentleman born,  
He lived at a time when no clothes they were worn.  
But as fashions walked out, of course, Bryan  
walked in,  
"Whoo! I'll soon lead the fashions," said Bryan  
O'Lynn.

Bryan O'Lynn had no breeches to wear,  
He got a sheepskin for to make him a pair;  
With the fleshy side out and the woolly side in—  
"Whoo! they're pleasant and cool," says Bryan  
O'Lynn.

Bryan O'Lynn had no shirt to his back,  
He went to a neighbor's and borrowed a sack;  
Then he puckered the meal-bag up under his chin—  
"Whoo! they'll take them for ruffles," says Bryan  
O'Lynn.

Bryan O'Lynn had no watch to put on,  
He scooped out a turnip to make him a one;  
Then he planted a cricket right under the skin—  
"Whoo! they'll think it is ticking," says Bryan  
O'Lynn.

Bryan O'Lynn to his house had no door,  
He'd the sky for a roof and the bog for a floor;  
He'd a way to jump out and a way to swim in—  
"Whoo! it's very convaynient," says Bryan  
O'Lynn.

Bryan O'Lynn, his wife, and wife's mother,  
They all went home o'er the bridge together;  
The bridge it broke down, they all tumbled in—  
"Whoo! we'll go home by wather," says Bryan  
O'Lynn.

#### WHEN TWAIN CONQUERED GRANT

BEING chased through the swamps of Missouri for a rainy fortnight, especially when the pursuer is a famous general, is enough to make a mere private gloat over a chance for reprisal. But he doesn't often get the chance. Not until some seventeen years after he served in the Confederate Army did Mark Twain get in his innings against his erstwhile chaser, General Grant. It was at the reunion of the Great Commanders of the Western Army Corps in Chicago in 1879, an assembly to welcome the General after his journey round the world. Twain had been asked to speak at a banquet which was to be one of the features of several days of "processions, great assemblages, and much oratory." He had looked forward to the event with characteristic eagerness, writing his friend Howells: "My sluggish soul needs a fierce upstirring, and if it would not get it when Grant enters the meeting-place I must doubtless 'lay' for the final resurrection." Grant would remember him, he said elsewhere, "because I was the person who did not ask him for an office."

Twain got his thrills all right, according to an article by Albert Bigelow Paine in the July *Harper's*, in which, among other inimitable self-glimpses of the humorist, are a series of letters to his wife describing the reunion.

The lime-light proved mightier than the cannon in disconcerting the Old Guard,

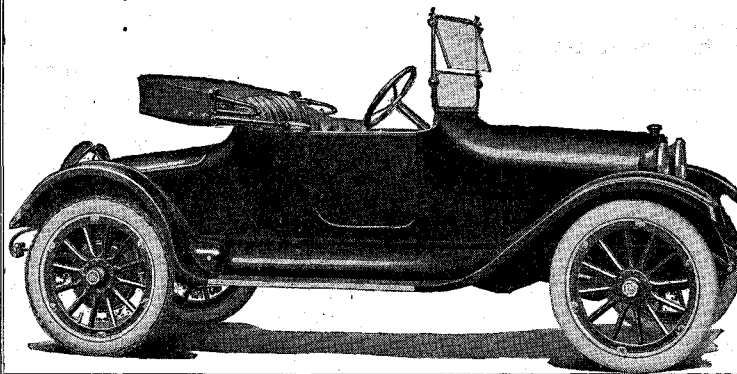
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50c the case of six glass stoppered bottles

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Own your private garage and save rent. Our book "Where to keep the Car" tells how easily this can now be done. Send for it today—it's FREE.  
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## Religion and Reason

Believer and doubter alike will find intensely interesting discussion of such subjects as:

In what way and how far is the Bible inspired of God?  
In what way was Man created and how long has he lived on this earth?

Was Jesus Christ born of a virgin, or was he the natural son of a human father?

#### They Conflict?

Did our Lord rise from the dead with the same body that was laid in the tomb of Joseph of Arimathea?

And other questions in the new book, "RATIONAL ORTHODOXY," by a well-known thinker who signs himself "A Member of the New York Presbytery."

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Funk & Wagnalls Company

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#### They Agree?



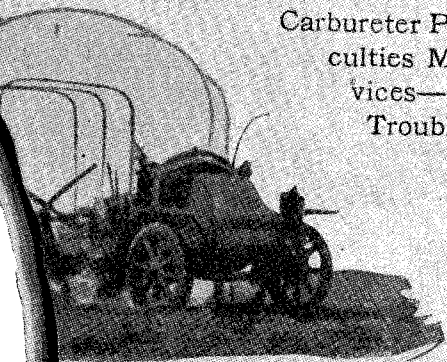
May 10, 1917

THE AUTOMOBILE

## War Reveals Defects in Design—

Carburetor Problems—Lighting  
Difficulties Met by Makes  
Various—U.S.A. Brakes Give  
Trouble in War Service

By W. F. Bradley



In fire, after being hit by a German shell.

tary circles about  
employing alternative  
seen at the front.  
coline of  
it could be

their dislike toward sev-  
eral makes of American  
carburetors, and in plac-  
ing some recent impor-  
tant contracts have in-  
sisted on the adoption

**EDITOR'S NOTE**—In this article Mr. Bradley, special correspondent of THE AUTO-MOBILE with the allied armies, outlines in detail the chief troubles and defects brought out by war in the design of cars and trucks in the Italian service. During his work of several months as an ambulance driver, Mr. Bradley was in daily contact with army vehicles and the men handling them, so his knowledge of the subject is at once accurate and comprehensive.

European carburetor, which, once it cannot be  
adjusted by the changing of the jets, and the  
engine is forced to have spare jets. On the great  
vehicles the whole of the air is  
drawn into the carburetor chamber, and the car-  
buretor is cast into the cylinder casting  
which the heat of the engine keeps it  
in some of their  
been met with, and  
right outside the

ures which often assume  
service may be men-  
at chamber cover. On  
driver has to be used  
Fiats the cover  
under casting that  
out. Thus the  
by unscrewing  
special wrench.  
the cover is  
taken off.  
without the  
and easily  
the car-  
vantage,  
num of  
on win-  
water  
out off  
place  
one is  
effi-

# A Proof of Delco Endurance as shown in War Service

Delco lighting sets on Buicks proved very satisfactory. The writer can speak from personal knowledge of half a dozen cars which since August, 1916, to the present date have been behind the trenches and ahead of the artillery and never under cover, even for repairs. Most of the drivers had very little mechanical knowledge, and it was known that some had run their cars for 12 months without oiling or giving any attention to the generator. Yet no trouble developed on these cars.

In one case when the writer was connected were working so near the front that

The Dayton Engineering Laboratories Company

Manufacturers of Delco Starting,  
Lighting, and Ignition Systems

DAYTON, OHIO, U. S. A.



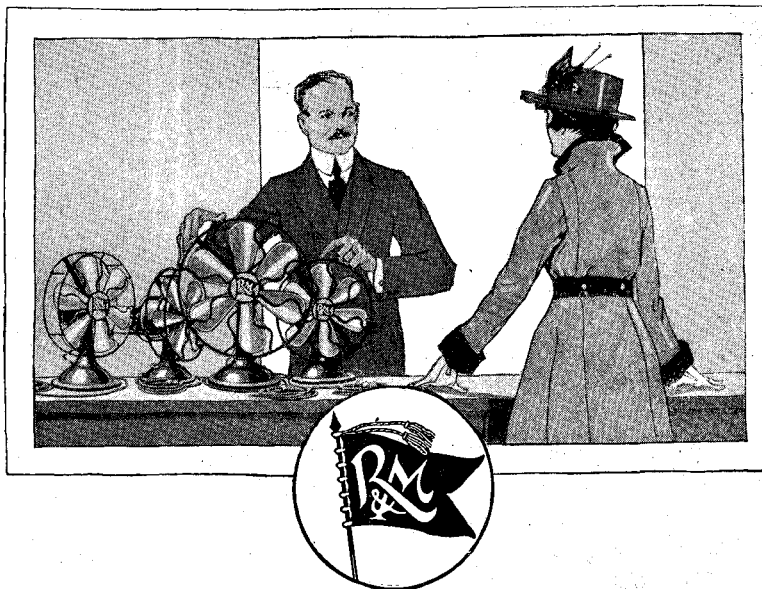
and they shuffled under its first fire in a way that would have qualified them to join those Romans of Andreyeff's who protected themselves by hiding behind each other as they advanced against the Sabine women. Twain was standing on the reviewing-stand, looking down on the packed and struggling crowd, when General Grant came forward and was saluted by the cheers of the watching multitude.

"General Grant bowed to the people two or three times," says Twain, "and then approached my side of the platform, and the Mayor pulled me forward and introduced me. It was dreadfully conspicuous. The General said a word or so—I replied, and then said, 'But I'll step back, General. I don't want to interrupt your speech.' 'But I'm not going to make any—stay where you are—I'll get you to make it for me.' General Sherman came on the platform wearing the uniform of a full general, and you should have heard the cheers. General Logan was going to introduce me, but I didn't want any more conspicuousness."

Quite appropriately, it was General Sheridan who came riding ahead in the procession. "It was grand to see him," says Twain, "in his military cloak and his plumed *chapeau*, sitting as erect and rigid as a statue on his immense black horse—by far the most martial figure I ever saw."

That night the Army of the Tennessee had ceremonies of welcome for Grant at Haverly's Theater, and the letter to Mrs. Clemens runs:

Livy, darling, it was a great time. There were perhaps thirty people on the stage of the theater, and I think I never sat elbow-to-elbow with so many historic names before: Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Schofield, Pope, Logan, Augur, and so on. What an iron man Grant is! He sat facing the house, with his right leg crossed over his left and his right boot-sole tilted up at an angle, and his left hand and arm reposing on the arm of his chair—you note that position? Well, when glowing references were made to other grandees on the stage, those grandees always showed a trifle of nervous consciousness—and as these references came frequently, the nervous change of position and attitude were also frequent. But Grant!—he was under a tremendous and ceaseless bombardment of praise and gratulation, but as true as I'm sitting here he never moved a muscle of his body for a single instant during thirty minutes! You could have played him on a stranger for an effigy. Perhaps he never would have moved, but at last a speaker made such a particularly ripping and blood-stirring remark about him that the audience rose, and roared, and yelled, and stamped, and clapped an entire minute—Grant sitting as serene as ever—when General Sherman stepped to him, laid his hand affectionately on his shoulder, bent respectfully down, and whispered in his ear. General Grant got up and bowed, and the storm of applause swelled into a hurricane. He sat down, took about the same position



## The Sign of Fan and Dealer Quality

Quality likes company. The dealer who carries Robbins & Myers Fans is bound to be equally particular as to the grade of merchandise sold in other departments.

To him—as to you—the Robbins & Myers flag on the guard of a fan denotes reliability.

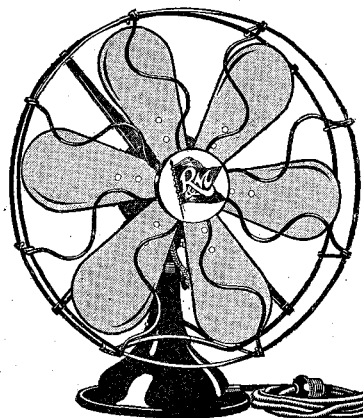
He knows that it stands for twenty-one years leadership in the building of fans made for service.

It is his guarantee—and yours. It enables him to sell, and you to buy, with confidence.

So, look for the flag on the fan you buy—whether ceiling, desk, wall, oscillating, non-oscillating, ventilating—for direct or alternating current.

It is a symbol of worth—the sign of fan and dealer quality.

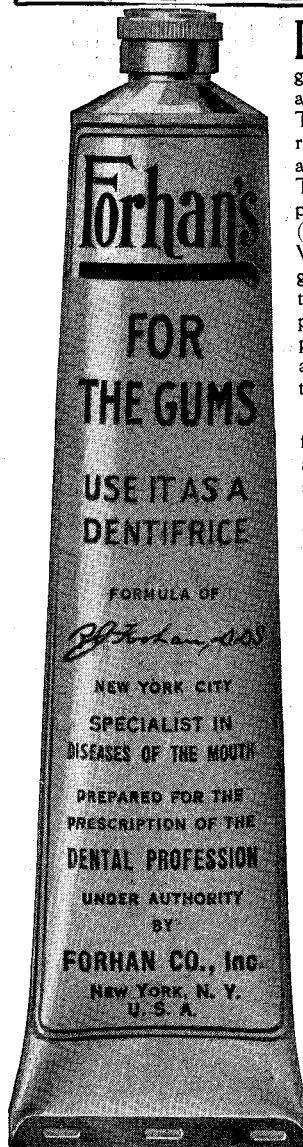
The Robbins & Myers Co., Springfield, Ohio  
*Branches and Agencies Everywhere*



# Robbins & Myers Fans



Are your gums starting to recede?



Do you realize the full dangers of bleeding and receding gums? They are the forerunners of tooth and gum decay. They immediately precede Pyorrhea (Riggs' Disease). With Pyorrhea the gums recede. The teeth loosen and a peculiar and repellent condition appears inside the mouth.

And four out of five people who are over forty suffer from Pyorrhea—and many under this age, also.

Ordinary tooth-pastes cannot prevent Pyorrhea. Forhan's Preparation positively will do so, if used in time and used consistently. Use it like a dentifrice. Then the gums will not tender up nor bleed; neither will the teeth loosen.

No matter what your tooth-paste may be doing for your teeth, it does not possess the peculiar virtues of Forhan's.

If gum-shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

In 30c and 50c tubes at all drug-gists in the United States.

FORHAN CO.  
196 Sixth Ave., New York

## POWDER IN SHOES AS WELL AS GUNS

### Foot-Ease to be Added to Equipment of Hospital Corps at Fort Wayne

Under the above heading the *Detroit Free Press*, among other things, says: "The theory is that soldiers whose feet are in good condition can walk further and faster than soldiers who have corns and bunions incased in rawhide."

One war relief committee reports, of all the things sent out last year in their Comfort Bags or "Kits," Allen's Foot-Ease received the most praise from the soldiers and men of the navy. The British and French troops in Europe, and the American troops use it, because it takes the Friction from the Shoe and freshens the feet. There is no foot comforter equal to Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath, the standard remedy for over 25 years for hot, tired, aching, perspiring, smarting, swollen, tender feet, corns, bunions, blisters or callouses. The Plattsburg Camp Manual, chapter on General Advice, states: "Every morning shake a little talcum powder or Foot-Ease in each shoe." Why not order a dozen or more 25c. boxes to-day from your Druggist or Dept. Store to mail to your friends in training camps, army and navy. *Adv.*

and froze to it till by and by there was another of those deafening and protracted roars, when Sherman made him get up and bow again. He broke up his attitude once more—to the extent of something more than a hair's breadth—to indicate me to Sherman when the house was keeping up a determined and persistent call for me, and poor bewildered Sherman (who did not know me) was peering abroad over the packed audience for me, not knowing I was only three feet from him and most conspicuously located (General Sherman was chairman).

One of the most illustrious individuals on that stage was "Ole Abe," the historic war-eagle. He stood on his perch—the old savage-eyed rascal—three or four feet behind General Sherman, and as he had been in nearly every battle that was mentioned by the orators his soul was probably stirred pretty often, tho he was too proud to let on.

Read Logan's bosh, and try to imagine a burly and magnificent Indian, in general's uniform, striking a heroic attitude and getting that stuff off in the style of a declaiming schoolboy.

The following supplementary paragraph is taken from a letter written on the same day to Mr. Howells. He tells of the reception to General Grant and of his own enthusiasm when the audience broke into the chorus of "When We Were Marching Through Georgia." Describing the scene, which he declares he could never forget, he says:

Imagine what it was like to see a bullet-shredded old battle-flag reverently unfolded to the gaze of a thousand middle-aged soldiers, most of whom hadn't seen it since they saw it advancing over victorious fields when they were in their prime. And imagine what it was like when Grant, their first commander, stepped into view while they were still going mad over the flag, and then right in the midst of it all somebody struck up "When We Were Marching Through Georgia." Well, you should have heard the thousand voices lift that chorus and seen the tears stream down. If I live a hundred years I sh'an't ever forget these things, nor be able to talk about them. . . . Grand times, my boy, grand times!

When Mark Twain had been asked to speak at the banquet; he had suggested that he be permitted to respond to a toast to one class of the community commonly overlooked on such occasions—the babies. His description of the banquet to his wife, says *Harper's*, reflects that childlike ingenuousness which never failed him to his last day:

A little after five in the morning.

I've just come to my room. Livy darling, I guess this was the memorable night of my life. By George, I never was so stirred since I was born. I heard four speeches which I can never forget. One by Emory Storrs, one by General Vilas (Oh, wasn't it wonderful!), one by General Logan (mighty stirring), one by somebody whose name escapes me, and one by that splendid old soul, Col. Bob Ingersoll—oh, it was just the supremest combination of English words that was ever put together since the world began! My soul,

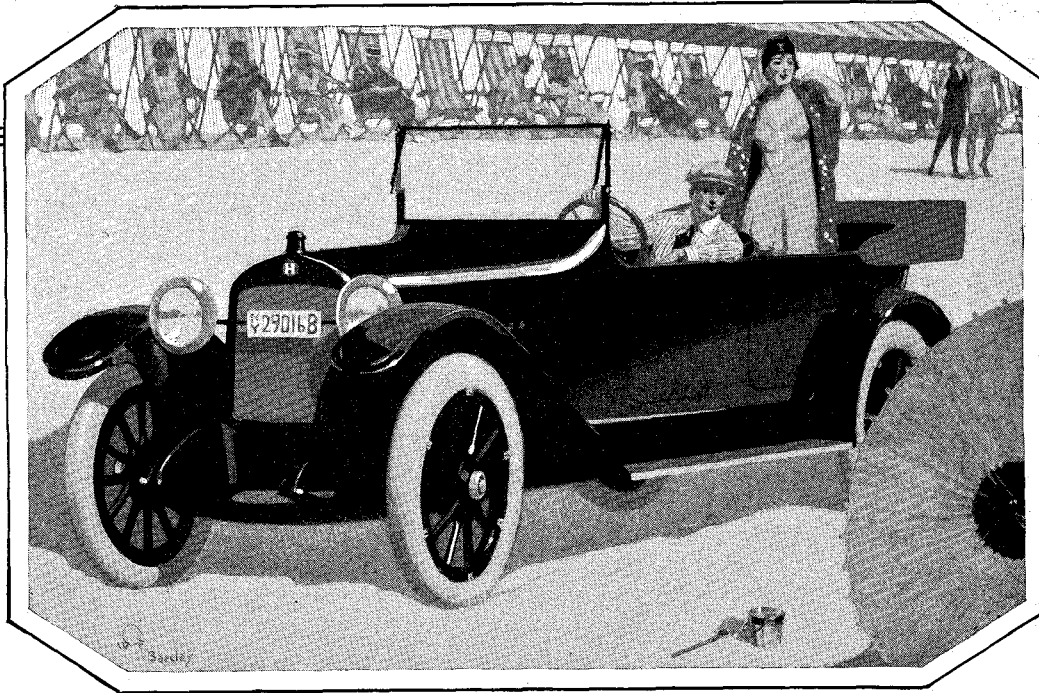
how handsome he looked as he stood on that table, in the midst of those five hundred shouting men, and poured the molten silver from his lips! Lord, what an organ is human speech when it is played by a master! All these speeches may look dull in print, but how the lightning glared around them when they were uttered, and how the crowd roared in response! It was a great night, a memorable night. I am so richly repaid for my journey—and how I did wish with all my whole heart that you were there to be lifted into the very seventh heaven of enthusiasm, as I was. The army songs, the military music, the crashing applause—Lord bless me, it was unspeakable.

Out of compliment they placed me last on the list—No. 15—I was to "hold the crowd"—and bless my life I was in awful terror when No. 14 rose at two o'clock this morning and killed all the enthusiasm by delivering the flattest, insipidest, silliest of all responses to "Woman" that ever a weary multitude listened to. Then General Sherman (chairman) announced my toast, and the crowd gave me a good round of applause as I mounted on top of the dinner-table, but it was only on account of my name, nothing more—they were all tired and wretched. They let my first sentence go in silence, till I paused and added, "We stand on a common ground"—then they burst forth like a hurricane and I saw that I had them! From that time on, I stooped at the end of each sentence, and let the tornado of applause and laughter sweep around me—and when I closed with "And if the child is but the prophecy of the man, there are mighty few that will doubt that he succeeded," I say it who oughtn't to say it, the house came down with a crash. For two hours and a half, now, I've been shaking hands and listening to congratulations. General Sherman said, "Lord bless you, my boy, I don't know how you do it—it's a secret that's beyond me—but it was great—give me your hand again."

And do you know, General Grant sat through fourteen speeches like a graven image, but I fetched him! I broke him up, utterly! He told me he laughed till the tears came and every bone in his body ached. (And do you know, the biggest part of the success of the speech lay in the fact that the audience saw that for once in his life he had been knocked out of his iron serenity.)

Bless your soul, 'twas immense. I never was so proud in my life. Lots and lots of people—hundreds I might say—told me my speech was the triumph of the evening—which was a lie. Ladies, Tom, Dick, and Harry—even the policemen—captured me in the halls and shook hands, and scores of army officers said, "We shall always be grateful to you for coming." General Pope came to hunt me up—I was afraid to speak to him on that theater-stage last night, thinking it might be presumptuous to tackle a man so high up in military history. General Schofield, and other historic men, paid their compliments. Sheridan was ill and could not come, but I'm to go with a general of his staff and see him before I go to Colonel Grant's. General Augur—well, I've talked with them all, received invitations from them all—from people living everywhere—and as I said before, it's a memorable night. I wouldn't have missed it for anything in the world.





## Front-Rank In Beauty— Front-Rank In Value

An expert engineer calls the Hupmobile the best four-cylinder car he has seen this year.

A leading technical journal classes it the representative car of its type.

One of the great European powers prefers it for military and other purposes where the work and climate put many cars down and out.

We recite these facts because we believe you should know how good the Hupmobile is. We believe you should know that it is supreme in value, as in beauty and performance.

### Beauty-Car and Value-Car Too

You think of the Hupmobile as the year-ahead beauty-car. And you are right. But it is more than that. Think of it also as the year's value-car.

The engineer we speak of knows all cars. He goes exhaustively into factory

methods, materials, engineering design. His standing in the industry is of the highest.

The technical journal, too, judges by quality, engineering design, and manufacturing methods.

The government referred to, for one of its colonial possessions, specifies Hupmobiles only. For another, our inability to supply all the cars wanted cost us profitable business.

We have made the Hupmobile the year-ahead beauty-car. We have given

it advanced style and refinements that will be good next year, and even the next.

Thus we add to the lasting value that has always set the Hupmobile ahead of others of its class. Never has it been a one-season car. Seldom if ever, at second sale, has it failed to bring a price higher than the average.

We have retained, and increased, in this beauty-car, all of Hupmobile value. Another manufacturer, visiting our factory, was

amazed at the quality in the motor. "That motor," he said, "is so good it belongs in a \$3,000 car."

Others have said that our materials are too good, our manufacturing methods too fine, for a car of Hupmobile price. But we are repaid by the loyalty of Hupmobile owners; by the supremacy of Hupmobile performance.

You have heard how the Hupmobile, in performance, outpoints other fours, and sixes, eights and twelves. On the country's noted test hills—in sand and mud—in every kind of bad going—its pulling power has proved supreme.

### Gains In Beauty And In Quality

That is one reason why the Hupmobile has won preference over multi-cylinders. Another is its simplicity. Still another is its greater economy.

The Hupmobile has gained in beauty. It is also a better car. Larger factories, increased production, enable us to give mechanical betterments along with greater beauty.

So, when you think of the Hupmobile as the year-ahead beauty-car, we ask you to think of it as the year's value-car also.

**Hupp Motor Car Corporation**  
Detroit, Mich.

### Value and Style Are Reflected Here

Bright finish, long grain, French seam upholstery  
Improved cushions and lace type back springs in seats  
Leather-covered molding finish along edges of upholstery  
Neverleak top, black outside, tan inside—waterproof  
Tonneau gipsy quarter curtains, integral with top  
Front and rear edges of top finished with leather-covered molding.  
Hupmobile-Bishop door-curtain carriers, folding with curtains—exclusive feature

Bright leather hand grip-pads on doors  
Large door pockets with special weighted flaps  
Body a new color—Hupmobile blue  
New variable dimming device, graduates brilliance of headlights  
New soft operating clutch

#### Four Models—Two Chassis

Five-passenger Touring Car, Roadster, Sedan, 119-inch wheelbase;  
Seven-passenger Touring Car, 134-inch wheelbase



# The New Hupmobile





# Willard

STORAGE  
BATTERY

## SERVICE STATION

(Copyright registered, 1917)

## “Drive In”

I'd like to have you get, first hand, an acquaintance with *inside* battery service and know that we have here something you can rely upon when you do need it.

“Inside” Service to me means a *real* battery service station, with floor space, equipment, material and men—able to care for your needs and provide a rental battery for you while yours is being fixed.

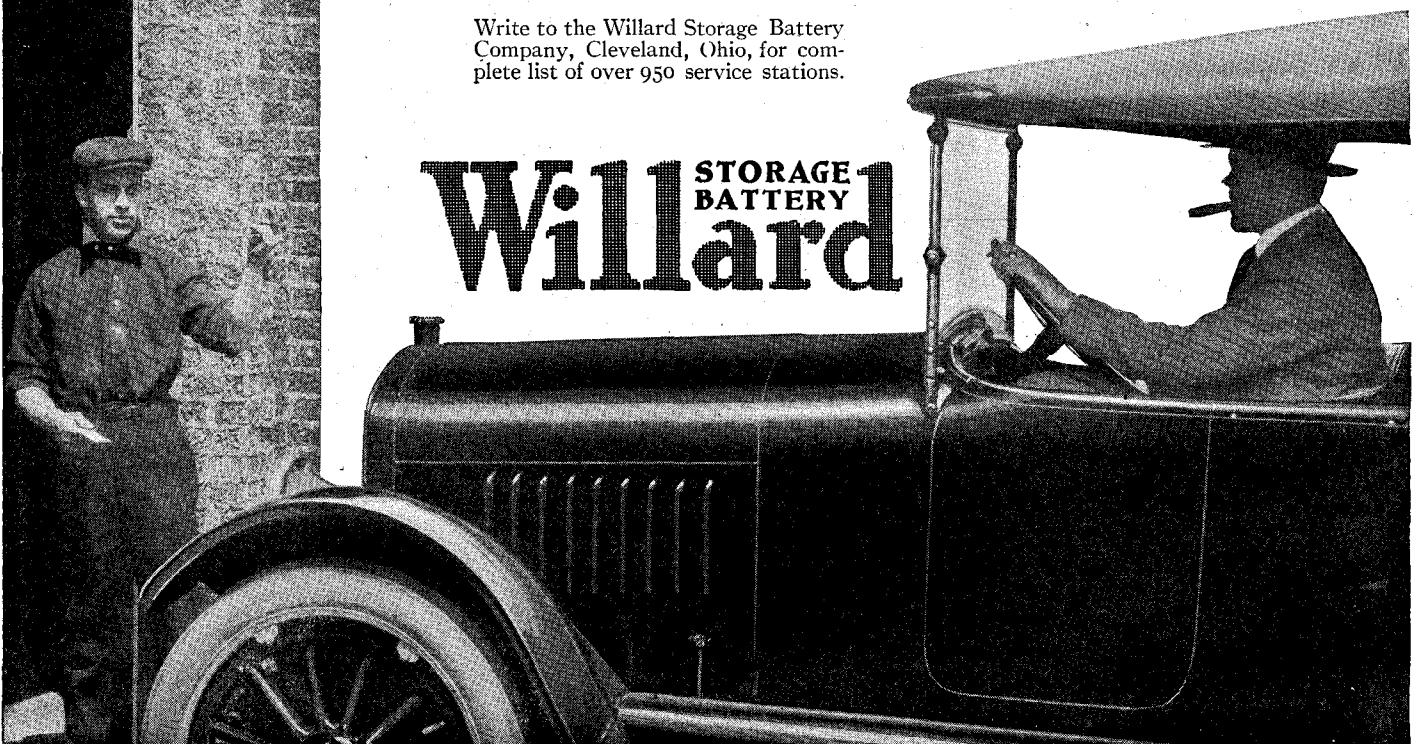
It demands special training, complete equipment, and *all the time and thought of the proprietor*.

It's my only business, it's the one thing on which my success depends, it's the one thing Willard demands of me—to give you that service in my own establishment under my own roof.

Drive in, we'll be glad to see you.

*The Willard Service Station Man.*

Write to the Willard Storage Battery Company, Cleveland, Ohio, for complete list of over 950 service stations.



# Willard

STORAGE  
BATTERY



## ENGLISH RAJAS OF SARAWAK

IT was many years ago, when England was beginning to dominate India, that a young Englishman, while cruising in the Archipelago, first saw the Island of Borneo. The idea of making a part of that mysterious land his own had birth in his brain, and later he carried out his dream.

He conquered the savage, head-hunting Dyaks, putting down uprising after uprising of treacherous tribes, fighting pestilence, and struggling against the ferocity of the natives, until at last he established peace, and reigned over Sarawak as the only English raja. This man was James Brooke, and his work in the East was carried on by his nephew, Sir Charles Brooke, who recently died in England.

Sarawak is a land of 55,000 square miles, and now has a population of more than 500,000. It is on the east coast of Borneo, an island as large as France, and the third largest island in the world. The second raja was born in 1829 in Somersetshire, England. His father, the Rev. Francis Charles Johnson, had married a sister of James Brooke, then Sir James, Raja of Sarawak. The future raja bore the name Charles Anthony Johnson, but when he was chosen by his uncle to succeed him on the Sarawak throne he took the name of Brooke. The London Times tells an interesting story of the vicar's son who became the absolute ruler of a country of about the size of Wales and Scotland and an honored leader of his people. It says:

Charles Anthony Johnson was educated at Crewkerne Grammar School, until in his thirteenth year he entered the Royal Navy as a volunteer of the first class. In 1844 he paid his first visit to Sarawak as midshipman on board the *Dido*, under Captain Keppel (afterward Admiral of the Fleet Sir Harry Keppel). On this occasion he took part in an expedition for the suppression of piracy on the coasts of Borneo, and thus laid the foundation of that intimate knowledge of the natives and of that capacity for tactful and sympathetic dealing with them which chiefly caused the uninterrupted success and security of his long reign.

After a second visit to Sarawak in 1852 as lieutenant in the *Maeander*, again under the command of Captain Keppel, he retired from the Navy in order to assist his uncle in the administration of the Raj. In the following year he was entrusted by the raja with the difficult task of subduing a rebel Dyak chief who, after murdering a British officer, had established himself with a large band of followers on a well-nigh impregnable mountain.

In the same year he was given the title "Tuan Muda," of Sarawak, and continued to bear it until he succeeded his uncle as raja in 1868. Of the many services to the raja, which during these years marked him as the proper successor to Sir James Brooke, who was unmarried, the most notable was his prompt suppression, by the aid of a volunteer force of sea Dyaks, of



## Intelligent Smokers don't apologize to themselves

"I want to be known as a modern man, and abreast of a modern age. So I keep *fit*—and I find health, fun, profit—in business, in pleasure, in life.

"I smoke intelligently, too. I smoke *more moderate* cigars—that please my palate, yet leave my efficiency at par!

"I puff happily, in fact, my ROBERT BURNS. Never does he fuddle, never does he dull or blunt my edge. For all his fragrance, his sheer smoke-satisfaction, he leaves me as he finds me—*fit*.

"And he gives me, too, the feeling that I've *done well*. For I'm smoking—as today we're working and playing—*right*."

\* \* \* \* \*

There's no mystery about the ROBERT BURNS "efficiency Quality" of "fine palate appeal that won't fuddle." The blend and the curing explain it. Its Havana filler gives it fine flavor. Our own special curing gives that Havana rare mildness. The neutral Sumatra wrapper *helps* that mildness.

The result? A fully satisfying, ripe cigar, easy and pleasant in its effects.

And a cigar which—moving forward with the times—is better than ever today.

*Have you tried one lately?*

Remember that Little Bobbie is a pocket edition of ROBERT BURNS himself. Price 5c straight.

Rob't   
Burns 10¢  
Little Bobbie 5¢ straight

GENERAL CIGAR CO., INC.  
119 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY



ROBT BURNS  
Invincible 10¢  
(Exact Size)



## What Fisk Bicycle Clubs Are Doing for the Boys of America

WHEN the bicycle returned to its old-time popularity, the Fisk Bicycle Clubs of America came into being with the organization of one small club about eighteen months ago.

Today there are more than 1200 clubs with thousands of members in every state in the Union, Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba, Porto Rico, Panama and Honolulu. Today the Fisk Bicycle Clubs of America are a strong factor in the development of boys and girls into manly men and womanly women—a real institution.

The thought at the beginning was to suggest to the boys and girls of today the formation of bicycle clubs similar to those from which their fathers obtained so much enjoyment. The response was so great and immediate that the movement soon assumed national proportions. Parents, teachers and Y. M. C. A. secretaries heartily endorse it, and help in the formation of new clubs so that now the Fisk Club Chief and a corps of assistants are kept busy with the details of the organization.

*If you have a son or daughter old enough to ride a bicycle, send for a recent number of the Fisk Club News and make a personal study of the great benefits this nation-wide movement will bring your boys and girls.*

The foundation of Fisk Club activities is the Fisk Club *Manual*, a book that goes into the details of organization, business meetings, and so on. Each member is supplied with an attractive club pennant without charge. Helpful suggestions are given regarding club runs in correct formation, and in all sorts of honest fun for all seasons of the year, things that will turn a boy's mind to helpful, worth-while exercise. The fascinating pastime of flag signalling is taught in detail, signal flags being furnished without charge.

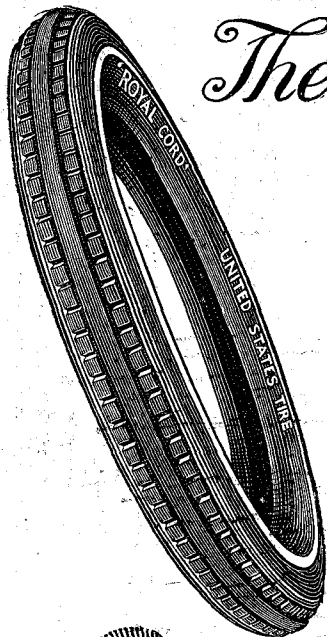
### Free Subscription to FISK CLUB NEWS

The Fisk Club News is a monthly publication sent free to each member and is devoted to news of club activities. It suggests bicycle contests, has a stamp collectors' department, a serial story, and is full of

news nearest and dearest to the hearts of boys and girls. A limited number of names will be added to the free subscription list on application. *Is there a Fisk Bicycle Club in your town? Do you want to belong to a club? Do you want us to show you how to form a club of your own? Write the Fisk Club Chief, Department 4*

THE FISK RUBBER COMPANY, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Herman  
Rosenwald



## The 'Royal Cord' Tire

The 'Royal Cord' Tire is the "Monarch of All Cord Tires":

- the tire of supreme resiliency and elasticity;
- the tire of rugged endurance and toughness;
- the tire of masterful anti-skid service and amazing long mileage;
- the tire of beauty and distinction.

Try 'Royal Cords' and learn how good a cord tire can be.

The 'Royal Cord' Tire is one of the five United States Tires that are making such phenomenal sale increases



## United States Tires



the Chinese rebellion which in 1857 so nearly cost the raja his life. From 1868 onward the second raja followed faithfully in the footsteps of his great predecessor, maintaining with calm courage and unswerving wisdom the policy of administering his country for the good of its native population. He aimed primarily at securing to his people the first benefits of civilization, namely, peace, order, liberty, and security for life and property, while interfering as little as possible with the native customs and mode of life, and permitting only such a gradual exploitation of the material resources of the country as the natives have been able to participate in and benefit by.

The main trade river-artries of the Byang and Batang Lupar were sealed to commerce by the unending warfare of their restless inhabitants, and the first of the raja's chief occupations in those early years of his reign was to organize punitive expeditions. In these, little blood was shed, but much terror spread among the rebellious head-hunters, forcing them to give up their evil ways and begin a new life as good citizens, and workers, and traders in the innumerable products to be found at their very doors.

Year after year the raja labored at eradicating the head-hunting of his turbulent subjects, and invariably those he conquered and brought under his rule became his most faithful and loyal followers. He was also careful to add laws and restrictions for the benefit of his country as occasion arose. He let legislation wait upon occasion, and his laws were framed for the benefit of the greater number who were not Europeans. He had a horror of company promoters, and land-grabbing to the detriment of the people who hold the soil he considered immoral.

During his long reign, the Raja of Sarawak was repeatedly extended by the inclusion of adjacent portions of Borneo over which the Sultan of Bruni had claimed a nominal suzerainty. By these additions, which were made by agreement with the Sultan of Bruni, generally in return for an annual subsidy, the area of Sarawak, which when it first came under the rule of Sir James Brooke was a territory of some 7,000 square miles only, was extended until it now comprises some 55,000 square miles.

In 1888 the Raja of Sarawak was created G.C.M.G., and at the same time, by agreement with the British Government, Sarawak, which had up to that date remained independent, became a British protectorate, and in 1904 the position of Sir Charles Brooke as sovereign of Sarawak was formally recognized by King Edward.

In all legislation and administration he sought and abundantly obtained the advice and cooperation of the Malay nobles and the leading chiefs of the pagan tribes. This policy was continuously successful in the highest degree. To the end of his long life he continued to spend a large part of each year in Sarawak, actively directing with a firm hand the government of the country and maintaining close personal relations with his officers, both British and native, whom he always attached to himself by bonds of affection and esteem.

Sir James Brooke was unable to induce the home Government to take up the burden of Sarawak, fearing wasteful expenditure. "Some day England may

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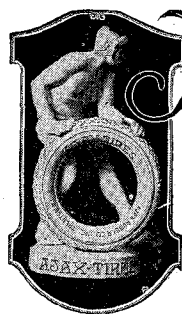
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exact moment of perfect vulcanization. It means vim, endurance—means that every Ajax Tire is like another. Yet Ajax Tires cost you no more than common tires—that yield less mileage—have no guarantee.

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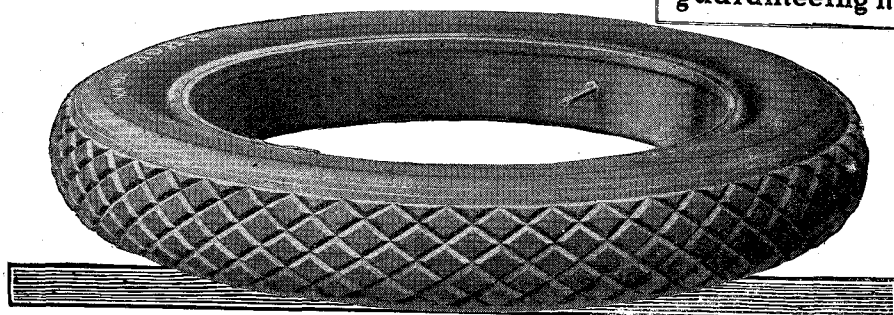
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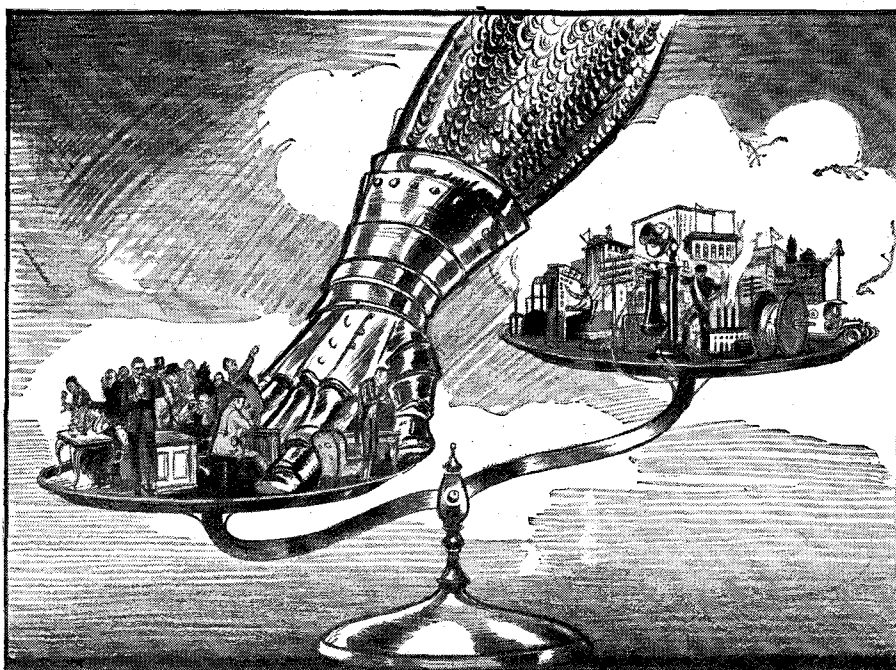
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## The Weight of War

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Extraordinary demands on telephone service by the Government have been made and are being met. Equipment must be provided for the great training camps, the coast-defense stations must be linked together by means of communication, and the facilities perfected to put the Government in touch with the entire country at a moment's notice.

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by far the largest program ever undertaken.

But the cost of raw materials has doubled in a year. Adequate supplies of copper, lead, wire, steel and other essentials of new equipment are becoming harder to get at any price, for the demands of war must be met.

Under the pressure of business incident to war, the telephone-using public must co-operate in order that our new plans to meet the extraordinary growth in telephone stations and traffic may be made adequate.

The elimination of unnecessary telephone calls is a patriotic duty just as is the elimination of all waste at such a time. Your Government must have a "clear talk track."



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awaken from her dream," he predicted and, says *The Post*, just twenty years after his death, Sarawak, by his nephew's exertions, came to be incorporated into the British Empire. Of the home of the raja in England, *The Post* says:

At Chesterton House, Cirencester, Sir Charles Brooke bought a considerable area of adjoining land, on a portion of which he built a museum illustrating the history, customs, and products of Sarawak, adding to it a library and reading-room. Adjacent to the museum he laid out gardens, tennis-courts, croquet-lawns, and a playground for children, and also erected an aviary for tropical birds.

The raja is succeeded by his son Charles Vyner de Windt Brooke (his Highness the Raja Muda), who was born in 1874, and married in 1911 the Hon. Sylvia Brett, daughter of the second Viscount Esher. The new raja was educated at Clevedon, Winchester, and Cambridge, and in 1897 he joined his father to study under him the duties of government. He has led several expeditions into the far interior of the country to punish head-hunters.

**British Strategy.**—A tired Tommy, burdened with about five tons of equipment, climbed wearily into a bus outside London railway terminus. There were no vacant seats and no one offered the weary man a seat. He was dead tired and so resolved to get a seat by strategy. He flashed from his haversack a small bomb.

"This is one of the things we use out there, you know," he remarked to the interested passengers. "See this pin here. When I pull it out like this it should explode fifteen seconds later. They're pretty deadly, too. If I put it back again the thing's harmless." Then, beginning to search frantically, "Gosh! Where on earth did I put that pin?"

The passengers rose in a body and scrambled for the door, tumbling over one another to get off. Tommy watched them go. Then, putting the bomb back in his haversack, he stretched himself full length on the cushioned seat.—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph*.

### WARNING!

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**Elucidated.**—"Why can't people talk when they're fishing?"

"Because bites have to be waited for with bated breath."—*Baltimore American*.

**Assisting Nature.**—"Our young rubber-trees aren't growing very rapidly."

"Why don't you go around and stretch 'em a little every morning."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

**Silly Custom.**—"Did her father give the bride away?"

"No. He said that would be a silly custom when he knew very well that in a few weeks they'd both be back living at his expense."—*Detroit Free Press*.

**The Biblical West.**—The following sign nailed to one of the slender posts supporting the porch-roof of a country store in a hamlet of the far West:

"Don't hitch your bronchos to the lars of this temple. Remember Samson."—*Christian Register*.

**Forgiving Parent.**—WAR-BRIDE (who had eloped)—"Oh, Jack! Here's a telegram from papa."

BRIDEGROOM (eagerly)—"What does he say?"

WAR-BRIDE—"Do not come home and all will be well."—*London Opinion*.

**Cheering.**—The barber was finishing lathering a customer, and was talking volubly as usual.

"Yes, sir," he said; "we have to mind what we're about here. Every time we cut a customer's face we are fined a 'tanner,' and if we make an ugly gash it costs us a 'bob'!"

Then, picking up and brandishing a razor, he added: "But I don't care a hang to-day. I've just won a 'quid'."—*Tit-Bits*.

**Are You Mistress or Client?**—LADY—"And why did your last mistress—"

APPLICANT (loftily)—"Excuse me, madam!"

LADY—"Well—er—your last employer—"

APPLICANT—"I beg your pardon, madam!"

LADY—"Well, then, your last—er—pray what do you call those in whose service you are engaged?"

APPLICANT—"Clients, madam."—*Punch*.

**Hole in Germany's Pocket.**—"Germany's claim that she imports nothing, buys only of herself, and so is growing rich from the war, is a dreadful fallacy."

The speaker was Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the American Food Board.

"Germany," he went on, "is like the young man who wisely thought he'd grow his own garden-stuff. This young man had been digging for about an hour when his spade turned up a quarter. Ten minutes later he found another quarter. Then he found a dime. Then he found a quarter again."

"By gosh," he said, "I've struck a silver-mine," and, straightening up, he felt something cold slide down his leg. Another quarter lay at his feet. He grasped the truth: There was a hole in his pocket."—*Washington Star*.

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Send 10c for sample half-cake.

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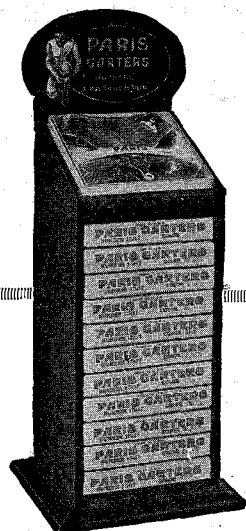


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"The nation organized for war" must be our patriotic slogan, and part of that organization is the practice of thrift in the building up of capital for the use of the government in the enormous task which our nation has undertaken. We are destined to take a decisive part in the world-struggle against autocracy. To do it we must have capital; to get capital our people must save and lend to the government. First aid to savers is found in

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**Clever Dog.**—"My dog can scent a storm hours off."

"Then his nose must be something of a storm-scenter."—*Baltimore American.*

**No Choice.**—OFFICER—"Hang it! you've brought the wrong boots. Can't you see one is black and the other brown?"

BATMAN—"Sure, but the other pair is just the same."—*Passell's Saturday Journal.*

**Important.**—SKINNER—"What are you doing about the rationing?"

PODMORE—"Oh, when meal-time comes I tighten my belt."

SKINNER—"From the outside or the inside?"—*Punch.*

**Well Qualified.**—A judge presiding over a court in Washington was administering the oath to a boy of tender years, and to him put the following question:

"Have you ever taken the oath; do you know how to swear, my boy?"

Whereupon the lad responded: "Yes, sir. I am your caddie at the Chevy Chase Club."—*Puck.*

**Try This at Your Own Risk.**—"My wife wants me to go shopping with her. I don't see how I'm going to get out of it."

"If she were to send you back to your office after less than an hour of shopping and told you she would never take you on such an expedition again, you would consider yourself repaid for your trouble, wouldn't you?"

"Certainly. But how am I going to do that?"

"Let her catch you flirting with a fascinating girl clerk."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

**This Year's Model.**—The fussy old gentlemen asked the chance traveling companion: "Have you any children, sir?"

"Yes, sir; a son."

"Does he smoke?"

"Ah, sir, he never so much as touched a cigaret."

"So much the better, sir; the use of tobacco is a poisonous habit. Does he frequent clubs?"

"He has never put his foot in one."

"Allow me to congratulate you. Does he never come home late?"

"Never. He goes to bed directly after dinner."

"A model young man, sir; a model young man. How old is he?"

"Just six months."—*Philadelphia Record.*

**A Long Dry Spell.**—Gov. Livingston Beeckman, of Rhode Island, said in Providence, apropos of the gigantic strides that the temperance movement is taking:

"The whole country now seems to look at excess as the young wife did."

"'Jim, dear,' said a young wife, 'I do wish you'd stop drinking. Every time you go to one of those banquets of yours you get up the next morning pale and silent, you eat nothing, you just gulp down ten or fifteen glasses of water. Do stop drinking, won't you? I know it can't be good for you, dear.'"

"'All great men have been drinking men,' said Jim. 'Look at Poe, at Charles Lamb, look at Burns, look at—'

"'Well, Jim,' said the young wife, 'you just swear off till you become a great man, too, and I'll be satisfied.'"—*Washington Star.*

## CURRENT EVENTS

### THE GREAT WAR

#### AMERICAN OPERATIONS

July 5.—Dr. Joseph S. Ames, chairman of the Scientific Commission, sent to study the war by the National Research Council, declares that to win America must furnish 20,000 airplanes and 10,000 pilots.

Men to the number of 450, members of all the ship-builders' trades, join the strikers in New York. Union leaders declare that 5,000 men, representing seven concerns, are now on strike.

July 6.—By a vote of 52 to 34, the Senate, after a day of turbulent debate, declares against the so-called "bone-dry" amendment.

Four Germans, headed by Karl Heyden, formerly German consul-general in Mexico City and general agent of the Hamburg-American Line in Mexico, are arrested in New York for secret activity in behalf of Germany in this country. All Germans employed in a minor or clerical capacity in the Swiss Legation are ordered deported by the State Department.

As a result of the report of the submarine attack on the American transports on their way to France, the Senate proposes an inquiry into the Committee on Public Information, of which George Creel is chairman.

Lord Northcliffe, head of the British mission in this country, urges a more rigid censorship of the cables and warns of apparently innocent messages to neutrals.

July 7.—Merchants and German Embassy attachés are named in ninety-eight indictments found in San Francisco in connection with an alleged conspiracy to promote a revolution against British rule in India.

Berg von Linde, an exporter of chemicals, is arrested, charged with endeavoring to persuade the steward of an outgoing liner to take mail-matter abroad that had not passed through the proper postal channels.

At the request of the United States authorities, the Swiss Legation at Washington is requiring all its German employees, as well as those of the consulates throughout the United States, to resign.

The Senate votes to prohibit the manufacture or importation of all distilled liquors during the period of the war and to direct the President to take over all spirits in bond, paying the owners cost plus not more than 10 per cent.

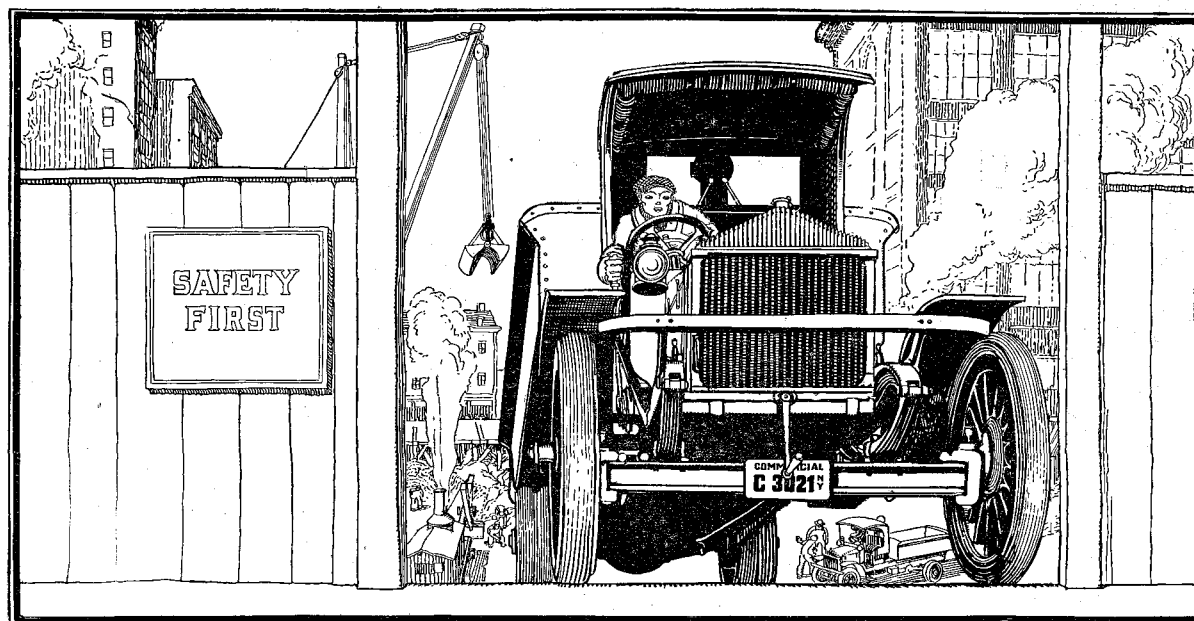
Because of the failure of the various detective agencies of the Government to agree on a plan of cooperation, President Wilson personally takes charge of the organization of an effective secret-service system to combat the German-spy organization in the United States.

July 8.—An official report to the United States Government shows that Sweden is shipping enormous quantities of munition-materials to Germany, supplemented with imports from the United States.

Persistent reports reach Washington that Germany will increase the scope of her U-boat operations to the high seas generally.

President Wilson issues a proclamation establishing a qualified embargo on the exportation of food-grains, meats, fuel, and the important war-materials to all nations, neutral or belligerent.





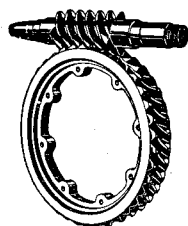
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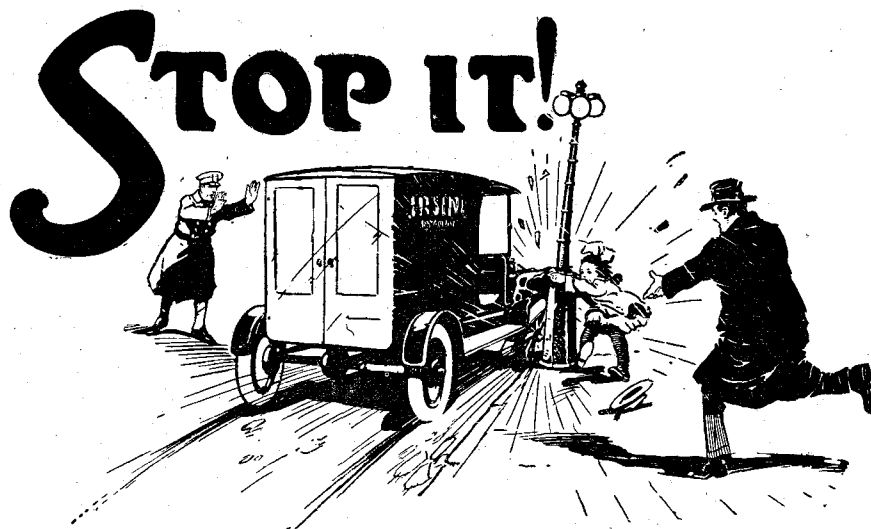
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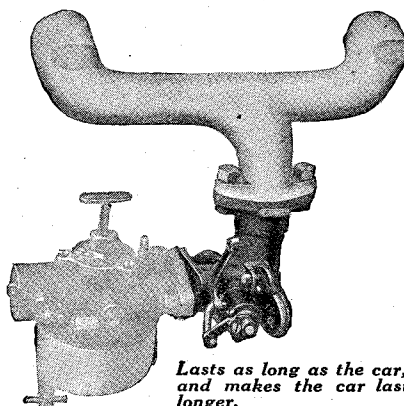
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Legislation to be submitted to Congress within the next fortnight by the Administration will provide for a law abolishing the present system of pensions for wounded soldiers and the families of those killed in battle, substituting therefor a casualty-insurance plan. Details of the law will be discussed by Secretary McAdoo and a committee of officers of life-insurance companies.

July 9.—President Wilson issues a proclamation drafting the State troops into the Army of the United States on August 5 and declaring them to be discharged from their old militia status on that date.

The Department of Agriculture forecasts a billion-bushel increase in the principal food-crops over those of last year.

The Smoot amendment to the Food-Control Bill, providing for the commandeering by the Government of all distilled liquors in bond, is found to be illegal and reconsideration is mandatory.

A new airplane engine of the style with which America's air-fleet will be equipped has been built and is ready for final tests, Brigadier-General Squier announces. Tentative plans involve the immediate construction of 10,000 large bombing-aeroplanes.

Several hundred German and Austrian longshoremen in Hoboken, N. J., are discharged by order of the United States authorities in their hunt for spies along the Hudson River front.

July 10.—New York financiers hear that the second instalment of the Liberty Loan, amounting to \$3,000,000,000, will be offered for sale on Sept. 15.

Kermit Roosevelt is discharged from the training-camp at Plattsburg to accept a commission in the English Army which is operating against the Turks in Asia Minor.

July 11.—President Wilson in an address to the people asks the business interests to put patriotism above profit and warns that extortion will not be tolerated.

The Senate adopts the provision in the Food-Control Bill appropriating \$2,500,000 for officials' salaries and strikes out the civil-service clause.

Rudolf Hecht, head of the New York banking firm of Chandler and Company, is arrested and interned at Ellis Island on orders from Washington. Four other arrests of less importance are made, but the specific charges are not made public.

The House passes the "Trading-with-the-Enemy Bill," which provides for the sequestration, under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce, of all enemy property in the United States.

Secretary of War Baker and representatives of the leading steel manufacturers confer as to the means of meeting the demands of the Government in carrying out its war-program. The steel men are said to have pledged themselves to meet the emergency, ignoring the price phase of the question.

### WITH AMERICA'S ALLIES

July 5.—London announces the advance of a mile by British troops south of Ypres, while Haig's forces carry out two raids on the Belgian front.

German counter-attacks on the positions gained by the Russians in Galicia are twice successfully repulsed, London reports.

July 6.—London reports an immense home production of potatoes as relieving the food-situation in England.

The dash and vigor of the French troops



in repelling German attacks along the Chemin des Dames is attributed by the commanding officers to the moral aid given by the arrival of the United States troops in France, Paris dispatches state.

Elihu Root, head of the American mission to Russia, donates \$2,500 to the soldiers of Moscow.

July 7.—Despite stubborn German counter-attacks, the Russians capture valuable positions on the Galician front, taking 1,049 prisoners, London announces.

July 8.—The British Foreign Office reports that advices from Germany indicate that the German agricultural production this year will not exceed 40 per cent. of the normal crop.

The French gain three salients at Verdun and repulse four German attacks in the Aisne sector, London reports.

Prince Lvoff, Premier of Russia, declares that his country is advancing toward reconstruction and stability, and that the war is developing toward victory.

July 9.—Two miles of French trenches taken by the Germans on the Aisne at heavy cost are promptly recaptured, London reports.

July 10.—London reports that General Korniloff's Russian Army has captured Halicz, considered by some the key to Lemberg.

The Germans are repulsed by the French in a fresh assault on the Chemin-des-Dames front, London hears.

July 11.—London reports that the Russian troops have fought their way across the River Lomnica, beyond Halicz, and are pressing on toward Lemberg.

The Greek Army is to be increased from three to ten divisions which will be equipped by the Allies, Paris reports.

An air-raid on the Turco-German fleet at Constantinople is reported by the British War Office, the results being most successful.

The British Admiralty report shows that the U-boat toll has been cut again. Following is the record for the week ending July 10: British merchant vessels sunk, 17, of which 14 were over 1,600 tons. Vessels unsuccessfully attacked, 17. Fishing vessels sunk, 7. Sailings, 2,798; arrivals, 2,898.

#### THE CENTRAL POWERS

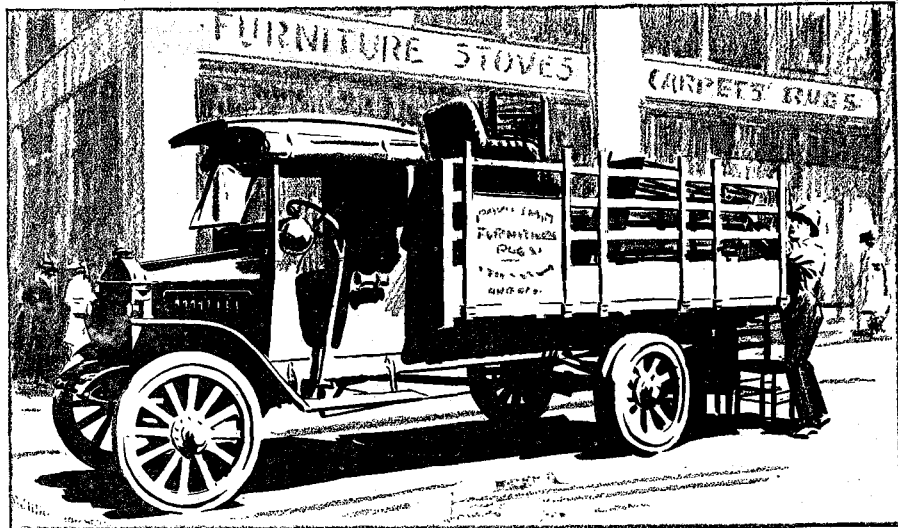
July 6.—Washington learns of four new devices that have greatly increased the efficiency of the German U-boat since April 1.

Germany has abandoned all hope of a separate peace with Russia and the Imperial Chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg, will outline his peace-views in his coming speech to the Reichstag, Copenhagen reports.

The American steamship *Orleans* of the Oriental Navigation Company has been torpedoed and sunk with the loss of four lives, Washington announces.

In a raid of twenty German aircraft on London, 37 are killed and 141 injured. British fliers bring down four of the enemy planes over the city and three are destroyed and four scouts damaged off Dunkirk on the return flight of the squadron. A report from Paris announces that during a bombardment by German planes near Nancy several bombs fall on a hospital and three persons are killed, one of them a child. Four are wounded. Several persons are reported injured in Epervay.

In a French raid, eleven airplanes shower Treves with bombs, starting seven fires. Six machines bombard Ludwigshafen, destroying among other buildings the Badische anilin factory, and a



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# How Much Can Your Heart Stand?

**Heart Disease Kills More People Than Does Any Other Malady**

**D**URING the year 1915, according to a recent United States Census Bulletin, 105,200 people died of Heart Disease in America, while the next greatest cause of death, tuberculosis, claimed only 98,194 lives. Arterial diseases—atheroma, aneurism, etc., caused an additional 15,685 deaths. Thus heart disease takes prominence as America's most deadly malady.

With foresight and a little care half of these lives might have been prolonged happily for years. If you have, or think you have, heart trouble or blood-vessel derangement you may guide your body and mind so as to greatly prolong life and get the utmost out of it, if you will read and heed the wonderful book,

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**Their Care and Cure and the General Management of the Body**  
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We have hundreds of letters expressing lasting gratitude for its good counsel. Here is a sample one, from W. B. East, Pres. Farmers Mfg. Co., Norfolk, Va.:

"I wish I could proclaim to the whole world the help and satisfaction I have gotten from reading 'The Heart and Blood Vessels.' I know I shall live longer because of it. Every layman with average common sense, who has an ailing heart and poor blood-vessels, should have this book and if he intelligently acts on the information, he will do more for himself than any man of medicine can do for him. He will learn how to do things that are helpful and how to avoid things that are harmful and thus add to the sum of his life and to his comfort while living. I could write much on this subject, because I feel so glad for the help I have gotten."

Here is another from F. L. Beardsley, Supt. Connecticut Co., also Housatonic Power Co., New Britain, Conn.:

"Written in a clear and comprehensive style, it affords intensely interesting reading. I consider the book a prize and would gladly recommend it to anyone interested in the subject."

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What the heart is—how it works—when it is sick—distinction between a nervous and sick heart—Hardened blood-vessels—Foods; how much, what and when to eat—Constipation cured without medicine—what to eat to increase or to reduce weight—Work, recreation, rest, and sleep—exercise—sexual life—the skin, bathing, etc.—the sound mind; concentration, self-control, nervousness, mind training—how to relieve nervousness and self-consciousness—How to banish fear—How to adjust life to a sick heart—Habits—Environment—Friends—Tobacco—Liquor—Bowels—Nauheim Baths, etc.—Stimulants—High Blood Pressure and Arteriosclerosis—The nervous heart—How to choose the right physician—Nurses—Hospitals—Vacations, etc., etc.

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plane piloted by Marechalde Logis Gallois reaches Essen, dropping bombs on the Krupp factory.

July 8.—The Kaiser calls General von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff to an unexpected conference at Berlin, and the rumor is spreading that Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg will resign, Copenhagen reports.

July 9.—It is asserted that the "no-annexation, no-indemnity" speech of Mathias Erzberger in the Reichstag was made after a long audience with the Austrian Emperor, who is believed to have inspired it.

The Kaiser expresses confidence in Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and approves his course in opposing peace without annexations or indemnities.

July 10.—According to a dispatch from Amsterdam, universal suffrage and other reforms for Prussia are likely to be granted soon to reconcile the people to the determination of the Kaiser and the Chancellor, which is now regarded as certain, to continue the war for territory and indemnity.

July 11.—Dispatches received in Washington report the sinking of the American steamship *Kansan* by a German submarine. Four of the crew are missing.

The German ministry undergoes an important shaking up, London hears. Several resignations are said to have been accepted, among them Foreign Minister Zimmermann and Vice-Chancellor Helfferich. At the same time an Imperial Minister of Labor is created, for which it is asserted a leading Socialist is selected. Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg retains his position.

The Germans drive back the British troops on the Belgian coast to the River Yser, capturing 1,250 prisoners, London announces.

### DOMESTIC

July 5.—R. A. Timmerscheidt, New York representative of Berlin banking interests, takes his own life in New York City.

July 6.—Discussion of the East St. Louis tragedy leads to a heated controversy between Colonel Roosevelt and Samuel Gompers at a meeting to welcome the Russian War Mission in Carnegie Hall, New York.

Holding that coal-dealers are not responsible for the unauthorized acts of their sales agents, the Federal Court in New York dismisses thirty-nine indictments against the soft-coal men.

The will of Col. Oliver Hazard Payne is made public. It gives \$5,000,000 to charity, while the largest individual bequest, which includes a legacy of \$2,000,000, goes to his nephew, Harry Payne Bingham. Mr. Payne's holdings in the stock of the Standard Oil Company, of which he was treasurer for years, are placed at \$90,000,000.

July 8.—The Exports Council designates an Administrative Board to be composed of E. N. Hurley, former chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, who will represent the Department of Commerce; Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, representing the Department of Agriculture; John B. White, the food-administrator, and Vance McCormick, chairman of the Democratic National Committee. E. E. Pratt, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, will act as secretary to the Board and the Council.

July 9.—Emma Goldman and Alexander

Berkman, convicted of a conspiracy against the Draft Law, are sentenced to two years in penitentiaries—Berkman to Atlanta and Emma Goldman to Jefferson City, Mo.—and to pay fines of \$10,000 each. A record of the case is sent to the Commissioner of Immigration with a view to their deportation at the end of their terms.

James W. Gerard, formerly Ambassador to Germany, resigns from the diplomatic service and will return to private life.

July 10.—Herbert Kelecey, for thirty-five years a popular actor, dies at his summer home at Bayport, Long Island, after a long illness.

In a report on the food-situation, Herbert C. Hoover holds that the public suffers while speculators make unearned profits from the delay in the enactment of food-control legislation.

July 11.—Washington is notified that I. W. W. activities in the far West are developing to such an extent that Federal troops will be required to protect life and property.

### FOREIGN

July 5.—A dispatch to London announces the advance of the Republican troops on Peking.

July 6.—Fighting begins at Lang Fang, thirty-five miles south of Peking, between the Royalist troops under General Chang-Hsun and 20,000 Republicans. Peking reports the position of the Royalists, who number only 5,000, as hopeless.

Lloyd George announces that the Irish Convention will meet on July 25. Henry E. Duke, Chief Secretary for Ireland, is suggested by the Government as chairman.

July 8.—Following the defeat of the Imperialistic forces by the Republican troops at Lang Fang, General Chang-Hsun resigns and the Emperor issues an edict announcing his abdication.

July 10.—General Chang-Hsun, leader of the revolution to restore the Manchu dynasty in China, is declared by *The North China Daily News* to be in the pay of Germany.

July 11.—Edward de Valera, a Sinn-Feiner, is elected to Parliament from East Clare to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the death of Major William Redmond.

The entry of the Republican troops into Peking is announced in a dispatch to the Chinese Legation at Washington, indicating the failure of the monarchical operations.

**And the Man Moved On.**—The prison visitor on his usual rounds noticed that a new man occupied a cell that had been empty for some time.

"My friend," he began, "may I ask what brought you here?"

"The same thing that brought you here," replied the convict; "a desire to poke my nose into other people's business, only I generally used to go to the basement window."—*Chicago Journal*.

### Not Even Beside Himself

The wild man from Borneo swallowed himself,

But yet he seemed pleased and not pained.

He seemed neither fluttered, nor flurried, nor fussed.

In fact, he was quite self-contained.

—*Cornell Widow*.



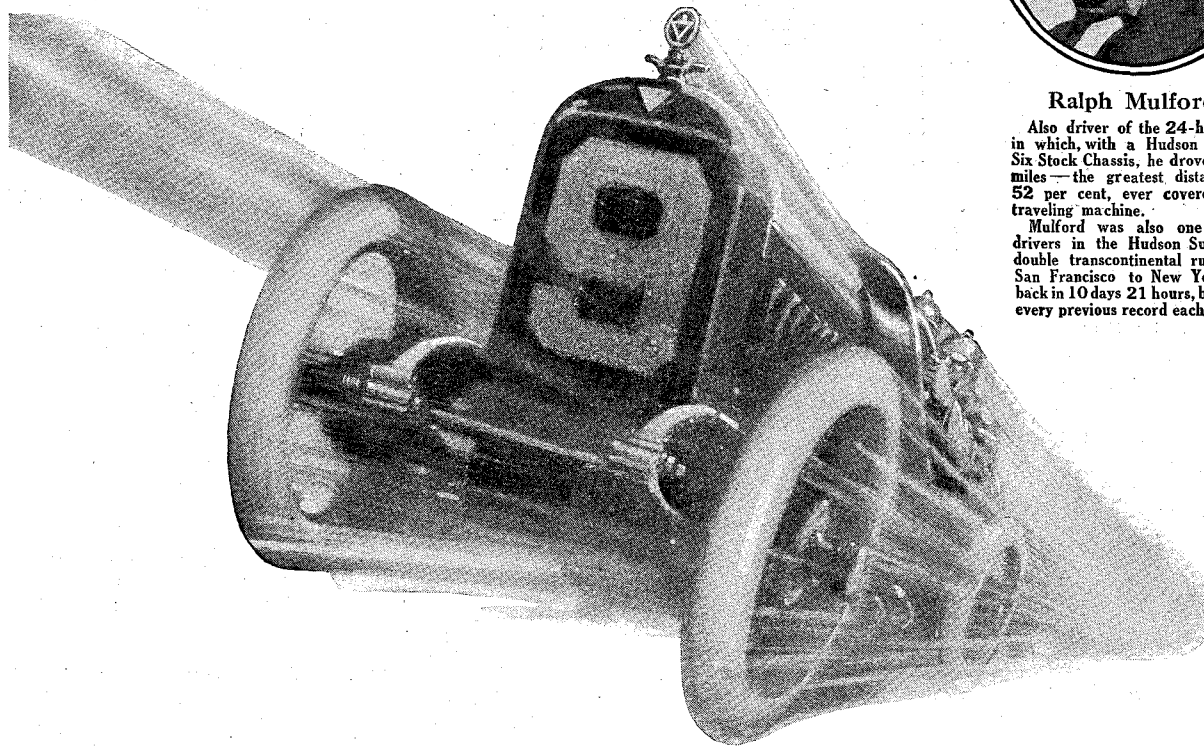
# Speedway's Crushing Tests Prove Hudson Endurance



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Mulford was also one of the drivers in the Hudson Super-Six double transcontinental run, from San Francisco to New York and back in 10 days 21 hours, breaking every previous record each way.



*Four Hudson Super-Six Specials raced at Cincinnati. All four finished in the prize money; First in the Free-for-All; Second, Seventh and Ninth in the 250-mile sweepstakes classic.*

*At Chicago on June 16, Ralph Mulford in a Hudson Super-Six Special broke the American speedway records for 150 and 200 miles. For 260 miles he averaged 104 miles an hour—faster than any car ever traveled such a distance before.*

Speedway racing is the most abusive of all motor tests. Every part of a car is subjected to manifold destructive stresses. Tires, ordinarily good for thousands of miles, last only a few laps. Bearings burn up. Steel and iron warp. Racers built at enormous cost by engineers, who have specialized in speedway cars, break down and are pushed into the pits. It is endurance that counts most on the Speedway.

Hudson Super-Six speed tests are in reality endurance tests. It is possible to build faster cars than the Hudson Super-Six Special, but the speedway record of 104 miles an hour for 200 miles, now held by a Hudson Super-Six Special, proves that endurance is more important.

Our interest in racing is not so much to see how fast we can make the Hudson Super-Six. It is to demonstrate motor endurance. It would take too long, at ordinary driving speed, to demonstrate the endurance life of a Super-Six. The speedway in a few hours calls for all the stamina required in years of ordinary use.

No other racing car of prominence so nearly resembles stock production as does the Hudson Super-Six. Practically all of the notable racing cars, and particularly those against which Hudson Super-Six Special has shown its superiority, were built especially for racing. They bear slight resemblance to the stock production of any factory. Their cost is usually so great that not more than two or three cars are ever built. The Hudson Super-Six is essentially a production car.

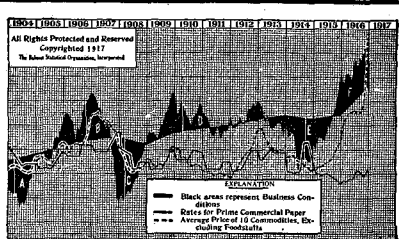
The very qualities of endurance that are necessary in racing are the qualities you should demand in the car you buy. It guarantees safety, low maintenance cost and long service.

You can get a Hudson Super-Six in any body type you may desire. There are eight designs to choose from. The carriage detail matches the high quality of the chassis construction.



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| Cabriolet, 3-passenger, 1950 | Town Car . . . . . 2925        | Limousine . . . . . 2925    |
| Touring Sedan . . . . 2175   | (All Prices f. o. b. Detroit)  | Limousine Landaulet . 3025  |

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## INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

### STANDARD STOCKS AND BONDS AND THEIR YIELDS AT PRESENT PRICES

BYRON W. HOLT, who has been well known in New York as a student of investments and as an economist, and whose conservative and, at times, perhaps, pessimistic views of the financial outlook have been quoted in these columns, had in a recent number of *The Investors' Weekly* (formerly *Moody's Magazine*) an article in which he pointed out reasons for now purchasing good stocks and bonds, and gave several lists of such.

He thought the recent great slump in investment securities was largely the result of selling by Americans, many of whom had bought, at higher prices, when Europe was selling. The principal causes he named as two—first, "the entry of this country into the world-war and the resultant and immediate demand for billions of capital"; secondly, "the proposed heavy taxes on incomes from ordinary securities, causing those with big incomes to sell these securities in order that they might invest in the Liberty Loan or in other Government bonds, the incomes from which are not subject to other than inheritance taxes."

Mr. Holt said this investment readjustment had not been completed, the pressure being "still on." Many large holders were selling their high-grade bonds, guaranteed stocks, and other investment securities. He indicated what their gains were by doing it. An estate or an individual with an income of \$3,000,000, under the new schedule, would have to pay a tax of about \$1,600,000. If this income was derived from securities that yield an average of 5 per cent., only 2.33 per cent. would be left after paying the income tax. If it was derived from securities yielding as high as 7 per cent., the estate or the individual would still be the gainer by selling present holdings and investing the proceeds in the 3½ per cent. Liberty Loan bonds.

Mr. Holt thought this investment readjustment would continue for months longer. He was not certain, however, that the selling by big investors would still further depress the prices of high-grade investments to the advantage of small investors. The immediate future of the investment market depended, in his judgment, largely on war-conditions. If it should soon become evident that Germany was ready to capitulate and sue for peace, the forced selling of our high-grade securities would cease, because it would be expected that our war-income-tax law would be short-lived. But if the war should continue into 1918, the selling of investment securities would continue, tho possibly not at lower and lower prices.

Barring the unexpected event that Germany would get possession of the sea and would, even for a year or two, control the world's commerce, Mr. Holt thought that, largely because of the forced selling by big holders, "there were now great bargains in good investment securities for persons of relatively small incomes." He would not say that an investor should invest his all just now, tho he thought he

should invest a considerable part of his free surplus during the next month or two when the heaviest of the selling by rich holders might be over. Great care should be exercised in selecting securities. It remained true, however, that there were "many good, safe bonds and preferred stocks, that yield from 5 per cent. to 7 per cent., going begging in the market." Moreover, this condition was not going to last long.

Following are several lists taken from a larger number of lists compiled by Mr. Holt and containing what he considered "the safest and best of the securities in each different class." The lists are confined to securities dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange, "partly because these have a more certain market and, therefore, are better banking collateral." He arranged the securities in each list in order of preference, safety, yield, and marketability. In determining this order he was guided somewhat by ratings in Moody's "Analyses of Investments," which are published for the benefit of investors, and are "especially valuable for those who wish to improve their position by switching from one class to another class of securities." In the Moody system of rating, Aaa represents the very highest class of security; Aa represents the next to the highest grade, and A represents a very high-grade security. Baa represents a grade but slightly less than A; Ba represents good but slightly speculative investments; B represents good speculative investments.

#### BONDS LEGAL FOR SAVINGS-BANKS IN NEW YORK STATE

|                                       | Moody's<br>Rating | Price<br>About | Yield<br>About |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. B. & O. P. L. 3½s, 1915.....       | Aaa               | 90½            | 5.02           |
| 2. N. Y. C. Ref. & Imp. 4½s, 2013.... | Aa                | 91½            | 4.98           |
| 3. Pa. R. R. Gen. 4½s, 1905.....      | Aaa               | 95½            | 4.74           |
| 4. So. Pac. First Ref. 4s, 1955.....  | Aaa               | 85½            | 4.85           |
| 5. St. P. Conv. 4½s, 1932.....        | Aa                | 91½            | 5.36           |
| 6. St. P. Gen. & Ref. 4½s, 2014.....  | Aa                | 85½            | 5.27           |
| 7. U. P. First & Ref. 4s, 2008.....   | Aaa               | 88             | 4.55           |
| 8. Gt. No. 1st & Ref. 4½s, 1961.....  | Aaa               | 94½            | 4.53           |
| 9. L. & N. Unif. 4s, 1940.....        | Aaa               | 92             | 4.56           |
| 10. Ill. Cent. Ref. 4s, 1955.....     | Aa                | 86             | 4.81           |
| 11. Atl. Coast L. Cons. 4s, 1952..... | Aaa               | 88             | 4.70           |
| 12. Balt. & Ohio 1st 4s, 1948.....    | Aaa               | 86             | 4.88           |

#### INDUSTRIAL BONDS

|                                          |     | Price<br>About | Yield<br>About |
|------------------------------------------|-----|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Am. Tel. & Tel. Col. Tr. 5s, 1946.... |     | 98½            | 5.10           |
| 2. Mont. Power 1st Ref. 5s, 1943....     | A   | 96             | 5.29           |
| 3. Midv. Steel Conv. 5s, 1930.....       | A   | 93½            | 5.56           |
| 4. Lack. Steel 1st 5s, 1923.....         | A   | 99             | 5.20           |
| 5. Armour & Co. R. E. 1st 4½s, 1939....  | Aa  | 90½            | 5.23           |
| 6. Beth. Steel 1st & Ref. 5s, 1942....   | Aaa | 98½            | 5.09           |
| 7. Cent. Lea. 1st 5s, 1925.....          | A   | 99½            | 5.08           |
| 8. Rep. Iron & S. S. F. 5s, 1940.....    | A   | 100½           | 4.98           |
| 9. Ill. Steel Deb. 4½s, 1940.....        | Aa  | 87½            | 5.44           |
| 10. U. S. Rubber 1st & Ref. 5s, 1947.... | Aa  | 86½            | 5.98           |
| 11. U. S. Steel S. F. 5s, 1963.....      | Aa  | 104½           | 4.76           |
| 12. Beth. Steel 1st S. F. 5s, 1926.....  | Aaa | 100            | 5.00           |

#### RAILROAD BONDS

|                                                      |     | Price<br>About | Yield<br>About |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Ore. Sh. L. Ref. 4s, 1929.....                    | Aaa | 86½            | 5.62           |
| 2. Kan. City So. Ref. & Imp. 5s, 1950....            | A   | 86             | 5.98           |
| 3. N. Y. Cent. Deb. 6s, 1935.....                    | A   | 105            | 5.56           |
| 4. Mich. Cent. Deb. 4s, 1929.....                    | Aa  | 82             | 6.14           |
| 5. So. Pac. Conv. 5s, 1934.....                      | A   | 99             | 5.09           |
| 6. C. & O. Conv. 5s, 1946.....                       | Baa | 88             | 5.87           |
| 7. B. & O. S. W., 3½s, 1925.....                     | Aa  | 87             | 5.54           |
| 8. Gt. No.-No. Pac. C. B. & Q. Col. J. 4s, 1921..... | Aaa | 96             | 5.08           |
| 9. N. Y. Cent. & H. R. Deb. 4s, 1934....             | Aaa | 86             | 5.26           |
| 10. So. Ry. First Cons. 5s, 1994.....                | Aa  | 98             | 5.10           |

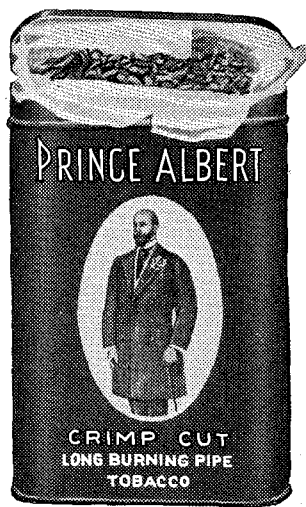
#### GOOD \$100 BONDS

|                                           |  | Price<br>About | Yield<br>About |
|-------------------------------------------|--|----------------|----------------|
| 1. U. S. Liberty Loan 3½s, 1947.....      |  | 100            | 3.50           |
| 2. Am. For. Sec. 5s, 1919.....            |  | 97             | 6.63           |
| 3. Anglo-French 5s, 1920.....             |  | 94½            | 7.17           |
| 4. Dom. of Canada 5s, 1937.....           |  | 96             | 5.33           |
| 5. C. B. & Q., Den. Ex. 1st 4s, 1922..... |  | 100            | 4.00           |
| 6. C. M. & St. P. Conv. 4½s, 1932.....    |  | 92½            | 5.30           |
| 7. Colo. & So. Ref. 4½s, 1935.....        |  | 82             | 6.17           |
| 8. N. Y. Cent. Deb. 6s, 1935.....         |  | 107½           | 5.33           |
| 9. No. Pac. P. L. 4s, 1997.....           |  | 90             | 4.46           |
| 10. No. Pac. Gen. 3s, 2047.....           |  | 64             | 4.62           |





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*Prince Albert greets you along the line, anywhere you happen to drop in. You'll find Prince Albert in the toppy red bags and the tidy red tins; also in the handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors—and in that clever, practical pound crystal-glass humidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.*

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Like a flash, you get the high-sign that the lid's off; that it's long-distance-smoking-sport *for yours*—speedy as you and Prince Albert get together! Jam that old jimmy pipe brimful, make fire with a match—and *sail in!* That's the whole howdy-do ceremony with P.A. that tips you that you need no stung-tongue or dry-throat insurance *because bite and parch are cut out by our exclusive patented process!*

And, your joy'usness increases as the Prince Albert flavor and fragrance begin to tune-your-taste and cheer-the-atmosphere! And, pretty soon you realize what's behind this P.A. *satisfaction talk!* You drop to the fact that instead of coupons or premiums *your money buys quality!* That's why Prince Albert meets the universal demand; why its popularity is so great; why it is today smoked in every civilized country!

You certainly can-cut-capers with Prince Albert for your tobacco-buddy! Afloat or ashore, indoors or out, P. A. hands you so much smokefun, such real and true smokesunshine, that smoke-time will be pretty much *all-the-time* as far as you're concerned!

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|                                 | Moody's<br>Rating | Price<br>About | Yield<br>About |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. C. & O. Conv. 4½s.           | Baa               | 79             | \$7.06         |
| 2. So. Pac. Conv. 4s, 1929.     | A                 | 82             | 6.14           |
| 3. Chi. Gt. W. 1st 4s, 1959.    | Ba                | 67½            | 6.21           |
| 4. Erie Conv. 4s, Ser. B, 1953. | Ba                | 55             | 8.10           |
| 5. Colo. & So. Ref. 4½s, 1935.  | A                 | 79½            | 6.41           |
| 6. Int.-Met. 4½s, 1956.         | Ba                | 63             | 7.35           |
| 7. Sea. A. L. Adj. 5s, 1949.    | B                 | 61             | 8.45           |
| 8. Sea. A. L. Ref. 4s, 1959.    | Ba                | 63             | 6.59           |
| 9. C. R. I. & P. Ref. 4s, 1934. | Baa               | 71             | 6.93           |
| 10. West. Md. First 4s, 1952.   | Ba                | 70             | 6.08           |

## INDUSTRIAL PREFERRED STOCKS

|                     | Moody's<br>Rating | Price<br>About | Div.<br>Rate | Yield<br>About | Earned<br>1916 |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. U. S. Ind. Al.   | A                 | 106            | \$7          | 6.61           | \$81           |
| 2. Rep. I. & S.     | Baa               | 104            | 7            | 6.73           | 59             |
| 3. Cruc. Steel.     | B                 | 105            | 7            | 6.95           | 53             |
| 4. Am. Loco.        | Baa               | 105            | 7            | 6.67           | 43             |
| 5. Mex. Pet.        | B                 | 95             | 8            | 8.42           | 52             |
| 6. Am. Smelt.       | A                 | 114            | 7            | 6.14           | 46             |
| 7. Press. St. Car.  | Baa               | 102            | 6            | 5.88           | 22             |
| 8. Gen. Motors.     | Aa                | 88             | 6            | 6.82           | 144            |
| 9. Rwy. St. Sp.     | Baa               | 99             | 7            | 7.07           | 27             |
| 10. Gulf S. S. 1st. |                   | 115            | 7            | 6.08           | 123            |

## RAILROAD PREFERRED STOCKS

|                     | Moody's<br>Rating | Price<br>About | Div.<br>Rate | Yield<br>About | Earned<br>1916 |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Chi. M. & St. P. | Aa                | 110            | \$7          | 6.36           | \$14           |
| 2. Balt. & O.       | A                 | 70             | 4            | 5.71           | 23             |
| 3. Kn. City So.     | Baa               | 57             | 4            | 7.02           | 8              |
| 4. Atchison.        | Aa                | 97½            | 5            | 5.13           | 26             |
| 5. Un. Pac.         | Aaa               | 80             | 4            | 5.00           | 39             |

## INDUSTRIAL COMMON STOCKS—STEEL STOCKS

|                     | Moody's<br>Rating | Price<br>About | Div.<br>Rate | Yield<br>About | Earned<br>1916 |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Rep. I. & S.     | Caa               | 90             | \$6          | 6.66           | \$48           |
| 2. U. S. Steel.     | Ba                | 127            | 5            | 3.94           | 48             |
| 3. Lackawanna.      | B                 | 95             | 6            | 6.31           | 35             |
| 4. Colo. F. & I.    | Caa               | 50             | 0            | 0              | 6              |
| 5. Midvale.         |                   | 62             | 6            | 9.68           | 16             |
| 6. Crucible.        | C                 | 83             | 0            | 0              | 46             |
| 7. Beth. B.         |                   | 137            | 10           | 7.30           | 71             |
| 8. Sloss-Sheffield. | Caa               | 57             | 0            | 0              | 14             |

U. S. Steel is paying extra quarterly dividends, last declared being \$3; Lackawanna, \$2.50.

## RAILROAD COMMON STOCKS

(This table contains the leading dividend-paying common stocks. While some of these stocks may be cheap at their present prices, Mr. Hall was not yet ready to recommend their purchase. The stocks are arranged in order of preference, safety and price considered.)

|                      | Moody's<br>Rating | Price<br>About | Div.<br>Rate | Yield<br>About | Earned<br>1916 |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Ches. & O.        | B                 | 59             | \$4          | 6.77           | \$11           |
| 2. Rdg. Par. \$50.   | Aa                | 95             | 4            | 4.21           | 10             |
| 3. St. Paul.         | Baa               | 74             | 5            | 6.76           | 7              |
| 4. So. Pac.          | A                 | 93             | 6            | 6.45           | 11             |
| 5. Can. Pac.         | A                 | 160            | 10           | 6.25           | 17             |
| 6. Nor. & West.      | Aa                | 123            | 7            | 5.69           | 17             |
| 7. Gr. Nor. pfd.     | Aa                | 107            | 7            | 6.54           | 11             |
| 8. Un. Pac.          | A                 | 135            | 10           | 7.40           | 15             |
| 9. Atch.             | A                 | 101            | 6            | 5.94           | 12             |
| 10. Ill. Cen.        | A                 | 103            | 6            | 5.82           | 11             |
| 11. No. Pac.         | A                 | 103            | 7            | 6.80           | 10             |
| 12. Atl. C. L.       | A                 | 114            | 7            | 6.14           | 11             |
| 13. L. & N.          | Aa                | 128            | 7            | 5.47           | 19             |
| 14. L. V. Par. \$50. | Baa               | 64             | 5            | 7.81           | 6              |
| 15. B. & O.          | Baa               | 72             | 5            | 6.95           | 7              |
| 16. Pa. Par. \$50.   | A                 | 53             | 3            | 5.66           | 5              |
| 17. Chi. & N. W.     | A                 | 110            | 7            | 6.36           | 11             |

## HOW THE LIBERTY LOAN WORKS OUT IN THE DISTRIBUTIONS

A writer in the *New York Times Annalist* recalls that while the Liberty Loan was being floated "there was some comment to the effect that it would prove a rich man's loan in that the wealthy could withdraw their funds invested at about 4 per cent. and reinvest in income-tax-exempt Liberty Bonds at 3½ per cent. and thus effect considerable saving by the transfer in the event that Congress increases the income tax." That possibility might have existed had the loan been undersubscribed instead of oversubscribed. The oversubscription has enabled the Treasury Department to allot "relatively small percentages to the large subscribers." As the allotment-schedule works out, it appears that the only subscribers "who could possibly save on income are the three of \$25,000,000 each, whose allotment of Liberty Bonds is approximately \$5,100,000 each, giving a yearly income of \$178,500 at 3½ per cent."

If each of these three subscribers, says the writer, had his funds invested originally at 4.549 per cent. and so giving an income of \$232,000 a year, the proposed income tax would be \$53,420, or approximately



22.95 per cent., leaving \$178,580 as his net income, or the same as the income from the transfer to Liberty Bonds. However, if each of the three subscribers had his funds invested at 4 per cent., to give an income of \$204,000 a year, the proposed income tax would be \$43,620, or approximately 21.38 per cent., and would leave him \$160,400 net income, or \$18,180 less than would be made by investing in Liberty Bonds.

Following is a table showing in simple form the results of the scheme of allotment decided upon:

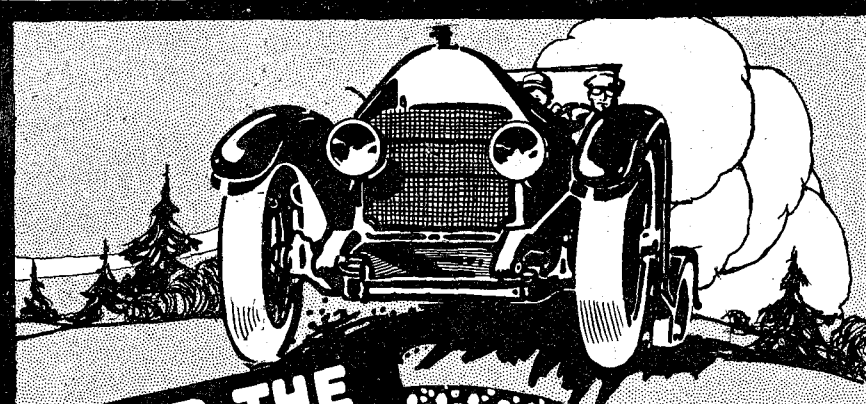
| Amount of Subscription Up to and Including | Amount Allotted | Per Cent. Allotted |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| \$10,000                                   | \$10,000        | 100                |
| 11,000                                     | 10,000          | 90.91              |
| 12,000                                     | 10,000          | 83.33              |
| 13,000                                     | 10,000          | 76.90              |
| 14,000                                     | 10,000          | 71.43              |
| 15,000                                     | 10,000          | 66.67              |
| 16,667                                     | 10,000          | 60                 |
| 20,000                                     | 12,000          | 60                 |
| 100,000                                    | 60,000          | 60                 |
| 110,000                                    | 60,000          | 54.55              |
| 120,000                                    | 60,000          | 50                 |
| 130,000                                    | 60,000          | 46.15              |
| 133,333                                    | 60,000          | 45                 |
| 150,000                                    | 67,500          | 45                 |
| 250,000                                    | 112,500         | 45                 |
| 275,000                                    | 112,500         | 41.91              |
| 300,000                                    | 112,500         | 37.50              |
| 325,000                                    | 112,500         | 34.62              |
| 350,000                                    | 112,500         | 32.14              |
| 375,000                                    | 112,500         | 30                 |
| 400,000                                    | 120,000         | 30                 |
| 2,000,000                                  | 600,000         | 30                 |
| 2,100,000                                  | 600,000         | 28.57              |
| 2,200,000                                  | 600,000         | 27.27              |
| 2,300,000                                  | 600,000         | 26.09              |
| 2,400,000                                  | 600,000         | 25                 |
| 3,000,000                                  | 750,000         | 25                 |
| 6,000,000                                  | 1,500,000       | 25                 |
| 6,500,000                                  | 1,365,000       | 21                 |
| 7,000,000                                  | 1,470,000       | 21                 |
| 7,142,857                                  | 1,500,000       | 21                 |
| 10,000,000                                 | 2,100,000       | 21                 |
| 25,000,000                                 | 5,055,000       | 20.22              |
| 25,250,000                                 | 5,093,650       | 20.17              |

#### A FLATTERING EXHIBIT OF FAILURES

Failures for June, the second quarter and the first half of the year, made what *Bradstreet's* called "a very satisfactory showing—a flattering exhibit, indeed—when the facts are remembered that we have had an unprecedented level of all commodity prices and a very cold and backward spring, and during the last three months have become participants in a war which will go down in history as the most destructive in blood and treasure in the world's annals." Monthly, in each of the past two years, failures were as follows:

| 1917                | Number | Assets       | Liabilities  |
|---------------------|--------|--------------|--------------|
| January.....        | 1,558  | \$14,702,287 | \$24,342,506 |
| February.....       | 1,126  | 5,390,711    | 12,186,528   |
| March.....          | 1,147  | 5,465,630    | 11,518,610   |
| First quarter.....  | 3,831  | \$25,558,608 | \$48,047,644 |
| April.....          | 1,096  | \$5,473,947  | \$11,140,899 |
| May.....            | 1,189  | 7,109,912    | 14,282,275   |
| June.....           | 1,040  | 5,173,525    | 11,690,450   |
| Second quarter..... | 3,325  | \$17,757,384 | \$37,113,624 |
| Six months.....     | 7,156  | \$43,315,992 | \$85,161,268 |
| 1916                |        |              |              |
| January.....        | 1,799  | \$8,284,134  | \$17,340,533 |
| February.....       | 1,608  | 9,386,188    | 18,068,223   |
| March.....          | 1,637  | 8,032,023    | 17,958,265   |
| First quarter.....  | 5,044  | \$25,702,345 | \$53,366,961 |
| April.....          | 1,267  | \$6,794,057  | \$13,107,508 |
| May.....            | 1,404  | 9,730,232    | 20,118,083   |
| June.....           | 1,263  | 3,882,285    | 8,285,895    |
| Second quarter..... | 3,934  | \$20,406,574 | \$41,511,486 |
| Six months.....     | 8,978  | \$46,108,919 | \$94,878,447 |

The June total was "the smallest of any month for just four years past, or since June, 1913, to be precise, and those for the second three months of the year totaled the smallest aggregate since the third quarter of the same year." Moreover, the failures for the first half of this year



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Following is *Bradstreet's* half-yearly report of failures, assets, and liabilities back to 1879:

|           | Number<br>Failures | Estimated<br>Assets | Total<br>Liabilities | Per Cent.<br>Assets to<br>Liabilities |
|-----------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1917..... | 7,156              | \$43,315,992        | \$85,161,268         | 50.8                                  |
| 1916..... | 8,978              | 46,108,919          | 94,878,447           | 48.6                                  |
| 1915..... | 10,714             | 107,481,279         | 177,624,631          | 60.5                                  |
| 1914..... | 7,759              | 95,980,616          | 175,298,936          | 54.7                                  |
| 1913..... | 7,142              | 59,426,721          | 113,844,067          | 52.1                                  |
| 1912..... | 7,218              | 52,329,759          | 98,816,766           | 52.9                                  |
| 1911..... | 6,479              | 53,505,981          | 98,851,176           | 54.2                                  |
| 1910..... | 5,905              | 43,912,982          | 91,728,602           | 47.8                                  |
| 1909..... | 6,149              | 39,063,998          | 80,561,976           | 48.4                                  |
| 1908..... | 7,562              | 103,302,640         | 178,782,769          | 57.7                                  |
| 1907..... | 4,791              | 41,993,823          | 76,546,299           | 54.8                                  |
| 1906..... | 4,873              | 29,037,133          | 59,081,289           | 49.1                                  |
| 1905..... | 5,241              | 33,224,858          | 62,686,427           | 53.0                                  |
| 1904..... | 5,338              | 45,878,407          | 83,235,171           | 55.1                                  |
| 1903..... | 4,790              | 29,629,703          | 60,251,563           | 49.0                                  |
| 1902..... | 5,262              | 27,018,862          | 56,927,688           | 47.4                                  |
| 1901..... | 5,465              | 32,435,338          | 66,138,362           | 49.0                                  |
| 1900..... | 4,880              | 27,475,514          | 60,064,208           | 45.7                                  |
| 1899..... | 5,049              | 22,890,645          | 50,304,253           | 45.5                                  |
| 1898..... | 6,429              | 36,606,918          | 72,120,341           | 50.0                                  |
| 1897..... | 7,024              | 53,611,782          | 93,656,495           | 57.0                                  |
| 1896..... | 7,602              | 60,495,508          | 105,535,936          | 57.0                                  |
| 1895..... | 6,597              | 44,153,644          | 79,707,861           | 55.0                                  |
| 1894..... | 6,528              | 44,970,825          | 82,555,339           | 54.0                                  |
| 1893..... | 6,239              | 105,371,813         | 170,860,222          | 61.0                                  |
| 1892..... | 5,351              | 28,935,106          | 56,535,521           | 51.0                                  |
| 1891..... | 6,037              | 48,206,896          | 92,370,282           | 53.0                                  |
| 1890..... | 5,466              | 30,025,116          | 62,867,962           | 48.0                                  |
| 1889..... | 5,918              | 32,803,940          | 67,411,711           | 48.0                                  |
| 1888..... | 5,254              | 34,834,746          | 64,987,622           | 53.0                                  |
| 1887..... | 5,072              | 25,643,108          | 52,778,829           | 48.0                                  |
| 1886..... | 5,461              | 25,509,317          | 53,241,432           | 48.0                                  |
| 1885..... | 6,106              | 32,955,405          | 68,570,505           | 48.0                                  |
| 1884..... | 5,444              | 70,730,078          | 124,104,357          | 56.0                                  |
| 1883..... | 5,296              | 39,887,202          | 73,594,205           | 54.0                                  |
| 1882..... | 3,649              | 27,329,765          | 52,383,289           | 53.0                                  |
| 1881..... | 3,256              | 19,783,523          | 39,533,705           | 50.0                                  |
| 1880..... | 2,399              | 14,727,907          | 31,837,303           | 46.0                                  |
| 1879..... | 3,810              | 29,690,478          | 60,508,756           | 49.0                                  |

Failures for six months of 1917, which totaled 7,156, showed a decrease of 20 per cent. from a year ago and of 33 per cent. from 1915, while they were smaller by lesser percentages than in 1914 or 1912. Liabilities for six months totaled \$85,161,268, or a decrease of 10 per cent. from 1916, and less than half the total of liabilities recorded in the same periods of 1915 and 1914. Other items in *Bradstreet's* were these:

"Only one section of the country, the Northwest, reports a larger number of failures for the six months' period than a year ago, in this respect probably reflecting the wheat-crop failure of last year.

"New York City failures for six months total 676, a decrease of 26 per cent. from a year ago, but liabilities total \$13,355,132, an increase of 12.7 per cent. over last year."

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